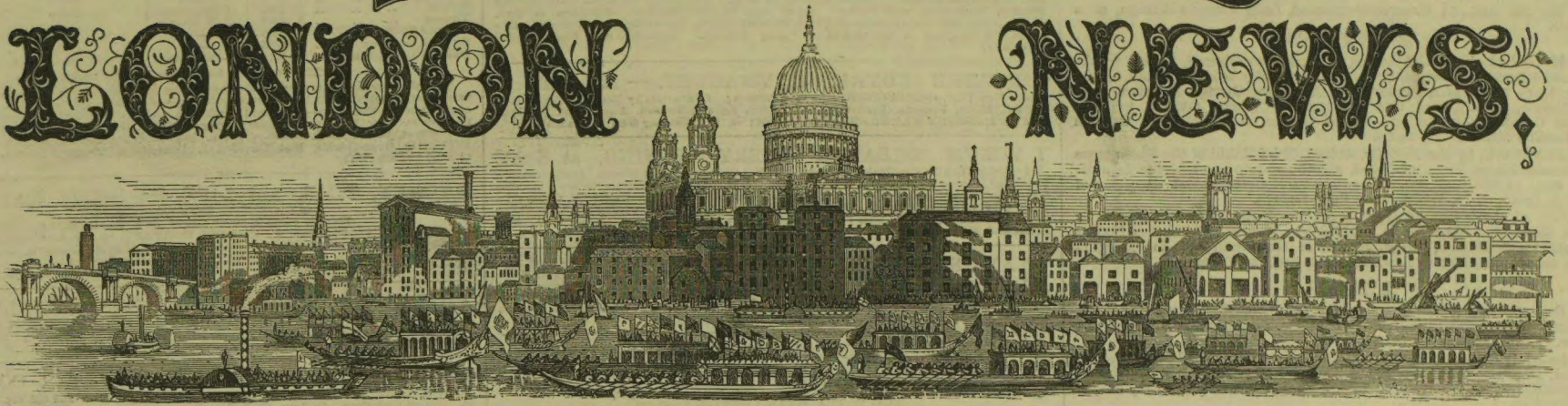


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1794.—VOL LXIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE IMPENDING FAMINE IN BENGAL: A BENGALIEE BENIAH OR GRAIN-SELLER.



## BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at 50, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, the wife of John Fair, of a son.

On the 25th ult. (Christmas Day), at Rosemount, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, the wife of James Brown Fleming, solicitor, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at South Audley-street, Lady A. Russell, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Grosvenor-crescent, Lady Victoria Buxton, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., by special licence, at St. Mark's Church, Jersey, by the Rev. Daniel Douglas Bennett, B.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. M. C. Price, M.A., Incumbent, Adolphus Orange Balleine, Esq., of Millbrook, Jersey, and late of Queen's College, Oxford, to Ada, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Harrox Bennett, Esq., Captain Royal London Militia. No cards.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Artom, Chief Rabbi of the Portuguese Jews, Daniel Kisch, Esq., of Natal, eldest surviving son of the late M. Kisch, Esq., of Spunton, near Norwich, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mrs. J. A. Spier, of 15, Westbourne Park-terrace.

On Nov. 27, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Toronto, by the Rev. Alexander Williams, M.A., Newman Wright Hoyle, Esq., eldest son of Sir Hugh Hoyle, Chief Justice of Newfoundland, to Georgina Martha, second daughter of Lewis Moffatt, Esq., of Toronto.

## DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at Rosemount, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, Christian Margaret, infant daughter of James Brown Fleming, solicitor, Glasgow.

On the 7th inst., at his residence, Brookland-villa, Maida-vale, deeply regretted, Henry Taylor, Esq., of the firm of Taylor Brothers, 211, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, in the 67th year of his age. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 4th inst., at 18A, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Jane, wife of Wm. Masius, Esq., of Bangkok, Siam.

On the 3rd inst., of congestion of the lungs, Rachel, widow of Charles Whitaker, Esq., of Melton Hill, and daughter of the late Horner Reynard, Esq., of Sunderlandwick, aged 82.

On the 8th inst., at Whitmoor, Notts, after a sudden illness, John Horncastle, Esq., in his 72nd year.

Mrs. Best, of Eastbury Manor House, Guildford, Surrey. This lady, whose lamented death, after only a few days' illness, occurred at Eastbury Manor House, near Guildford, on Nov. 5, 1873, was the eldest surviving daughter of the late General Loftus, M.P., Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), and Lady Elizabeth Loftus, daughter of George, first Marquis Townshend, and Lady Charlotte Compton, Baroness Ferrers. Mrs. Best was born March 24, 1803; married, June 26, 1834, George Best, Esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Surrey, who died Aug. 8, 1870. She leaves four sons and a daughter to deplore her loss—George Hollings Best, late Captain 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders; Henry Compton Best, Commander, R.N., commanding H.M.S. Nimble, East India station; William Grosvenor Best; Nathaniel Loftus Best; Emily Jane, married to Colonel F. R. Elrington, late Rifle Brigade, commanding Rifle Depot, Winchester.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 17.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 11.		Crystal Palace, Peristerion Society's Exhibition of Pigeons.
First Sunday after Epiphany. Hilary Term begins.		Home for Little Boys, Conversation at the Mansion House.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Charles Marshall, Vicar of St. Bride's; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. Dr. R. Scott, Dean of Rochester.		WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hesse.		Oxford Lent Term begins.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon Sir John Hobart Seymour.		Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.		Royal Humane Society, general court, 2 p.m.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to her Majesty and to the Speaker.		Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.		British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt on Sheffield tradesmen's tokens).
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.		Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
MONDAY, JANUARY 12.		Epidemiological Society, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Quarantine in relation to Cholera; Dr. J. Murray on Dr. Cunningham's report on the Cholera of 1872 in India).
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, quarterly general court, London Tavern, noon.		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Thomas Webster on Museums of the Industrial Arts and their Utilization).
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, quarterly general court, Freemasons' Hall, noon.		St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., London Ballad Concert.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on Oxygen and Carbon).		THURSDAY, JANUARY 15.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Paleontology).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lectures, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Graham on the Chemistry of Brewing).		Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
Medical Society of London, 8 p.m.		Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Captain Douglas Galton on the Sanitary Aspects of House Construction).		Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Douglas Forsyth on the Yarkand Mission; Professor Leone Levi on Paraguay).		Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone and Mr. Tribe on the Action of the Copper-zinc Couple on Organic Bodies; paper by Dr. M. D. Tommasi and R. Meldola).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert, 8 p.m.		Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Jeffreys on Japanese Marine Shells and Fishes which inhabit also the North Atlantic; Mr. Thomas Davidson on a new Japanese Brachiopod).
Royal School of Mines: evening lectures to working men begin, 8 p.m. (Dr. Percy on Metals).		Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Cope on Painting).
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13.		Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Cambridge Lent Term begins.		Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Conversation at the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street).
Sheriffs' Fund Society, special meeting, noon.		St. George's Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Child's Reading).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on Respiration).		Licensed Victuallers' Asylum annual grand ball St. James's Hall.
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, Election at Cannon-street Hotel, noon.		FRIDAY, JANUARY 16.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).		Bristol Exhibition of Poultry and Pigeons (three days).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.		Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain Blake on International Maritime law as a study for naval officers).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. E. Peal on the Nagas and Neighbouring Tribes; Mr. Busk, the President, on a Samoëde Skull; papers by Mr. C. B. Clarke and Commander Telford).		Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).
Dr. B. Behr's Lecture on German Literature: Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.		Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on the Acoustic Transparency and Opacity of the Atmosphere, 9 p.m.).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Inaugural Address of the President, Mr. T. H. Harrison).		Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Ellis on the Physical Theory of Aspiration).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 p.m.		SATURDAY, JANUARY 17.
St. Paul's, lectures to men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Canon Liddon).		Royal Horticultural Society, 2 p.m.
		St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Popular Concert.
		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Croom Robertson on Kant's Critical Philosophy).
		Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).
		College of Preceptors, half-yearly general meeting, 4 p.m.

**WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.**—Persons of any Age, however bad their writing, may in Eight easy Lessons acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Bookkeeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, banking, and mercantile offices; Arithmetic, Shortland, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. Smart, at his Sole Institution, 87a, Quadrant, Regent-street. West of England Insurance Agency.

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**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton. Last Seven Weeks.—JACK-IN-THE-BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker, Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, will be performed Every Evening, supported by Mesdames Kate Vaughan, S. Vaughan, V. Cameron, Amalia, Sylvia Hodson, A. Murray, D'Arcy, Russell, L. Grosvenor, Clara Jinks, C. Saunders, S. Harvey, Amy Rosalind, and Harriet Covey; Messrs. R. Wright, Cullen, W. Simpson, Willie Harvey, Paul Herring, J. Morris, W. H. Harvey, and Fred Evans. Levantine, the American Wonder; Brothers Ethair, Acrobats; Sisters Neviers, Siberian Skaters; Piero, the One-Legged Dancer. Preceded by the Farce of HIDE AND SEEK. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 45s. MORNING PERFORMANCE every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Doors open at Half-past One, commence at Two. Children and Schools at Reduced Prices to First Circle, Dress Circle, and Stalls. Due notice will be given of the revival of "Amy Robson." Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Mr. Gilbert's New Play, entitled CHARITY, every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Chippendale, Kendal, Howe, Teesdale, Buckstone, Clark, Mesdames Robertson, Roselle, and Woolgar. And the Melodrama RAYMOND AND AGNES; or, The Bleeding Nun of Lindenberg.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, RICHIEU—Cardinal Richieu, Mr. Henry Irving; and Messrs. John Clayton, Beaumont, Forrester, Howard, Charles, Carter, Edgar, Conway; Miss Le Thiere and Miss Isabel Bateman. After which, the new Comedietta, A HUSBAND IN COVERT—Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis. Preceded, at Seven, by SIMPSON AND CO. Messrs. Beveridge, Carter; Miss Pannecot, &c. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.** Grand Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, by John S. Douglas, Every Evening at Seven. Morning Performances every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, to which Children under Ten years of age half price. The Paynes from Covent Garden Theatre in the Pantomime.

**ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.** On TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1874, in the afternoon, at Three; in the evening, at Eight, TWO EXTRA GRAND PERFORMANCES will be given on the occasion of the

NINTH ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MR. FREDERICK BURGESS, when an entirely new and most delightful Programme will be presented. Every Song, Ballad, and Chorus comprising the musical portion of the entertainment has been composed expressly for these entertainments by W. M. Lutz, A. Nish, and J. R. Thomas. The words written by Henry S. Leigh, Esq., Frank Stainforth, Esq., John Thomson, Esq., and Charles Dunphie, Esq.

Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained at Audin's Ticket-office daily from Nine a.m. till Seven p.m.; at the Cashier's Office of the Moore and Burgess Music-hall, from Seven p.m. till Half-past Ten p.m.; at Mitchell's, 33 Old Bond-street; Oliver's, 85 Old Bond-street; Hopwood and Crew's, 42, New-Bond-street; Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Keith, Provie, and Co.'s, 43, Cheap-side; and at Hays's, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings.

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THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, STALLS RECAPITULATED, AND ENTIRELY NEW SEATING, &c., PAINTED BY MR. RICHARD DOUGLASS, rendering it the most comfortable and elegant public place of amusement in London. The new Private Boxes are capable of containing eight persons, the other four, which can be secured for any day or evening throughout the coming week.

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THIRD WEEK OF THE EXTRAORDINARILY-SUCCESSFUL HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, which will be continued throughout the present week.

ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at THREE ALSO, The whole of the leading metropolitan journals (both daily and weekly) are unanimous in according the most unqualified eulogiums on the present delightful Programme, which cannot possibly be presented after the 19th inst., in consequence of the production of an entirely new repertoire of songs, ballads, &c., on the following day.

Private Boxes, 22 12s. 6d.; Gallery, 12s. 6d.; Fronts, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 for the Day Performances; at Seven for the Evening. No Fees of any description. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

Places may be secured at the Hall daily, from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. No fees for booking.

**WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD**

CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, at Eight o'clock. Full particulars will be immediately announced. Tickets at Audin's, St. James's Hall; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

**LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—ANNUAL**

GRAND BALL, ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY NEXT, JAN. 15. Double tickets, 16s.; single tickets, 10s. 6d., refreshments included.

(7, Fleet-street, January, 1874. ALFRED L. ANNETT, Secretary.

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HOSPITAL.—The aid of the Charitable and Benevolent is urgently solicited to enable the Committee to meet the expenditure for the quarter just ended, which, in consequence of the high price of provisions, fuel, &c., is very heavy. Contributions for this purpose are much below the average of former years. DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be thankfully received by Edward Enfield, Esq., Treasurer, 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park; and at the Hospital.

January, 1874. HENRY J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary.

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N.B.—New Illustrated Catalogues for 1874, free by post for 2 stamps.

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of STAMMERING, Knowles Bank, Tunbridge. Conducted by his brother-in-law, the Rev. H. E. RIVERS, M.A., F.R.S.L. A limited number of Boys taken, whose education is also carried on. The next Term commences Feb. 3, 1874. Mr. Rivers attends at 4, St. Martin's-place, London, W.C., on the first and third Thursday of every month, from Eleven to Three.

**STEAM for INDIA, via Suez Canal.**—Messrs. CARLYLE

BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE. It is intended to dispatch the following Steamers from the South West India Docks at the undermentioned dates. Each steamer will carry a surgeon and stewardess.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	—
* Duke of Sutherland	3015	— Edward	Calcutta direct	Jan. 17
James C. Stevenson	2097	T. S. Beal	Calcutta, Mad., and Cal.	Jan. 23
Duke of Argyll	3015	— Barrie	Ditto	Feb. 14
Sultan	3202	J. Maddison	Ditto	Feb. 26
Viceroy	2477	J. H. Taylor	Ditto	March 10
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	—	Ditto	March 28
Duke of Devonshire	3015	— Whittle	Ditto	April 13
				April 30

\* This vessel will load in the Victoria Docks. The above-named magnificent Steamers have exceptionally good accommodation for passengers, are fitted with bath-rooms, ice-house, and all requisites to promote the comfort of passengers. The cabins are placed amidships, and are furnished and provided with all necessaries. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., No. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; to F. Green and Co., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to M'Diarmid, Greenhields, and Co., No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool; or 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

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ACCIDENTAL INJURY or DEATH. Provide against these losses by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, against Accidents of all kinds. The oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company. Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Chairman, 64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON** HOUSE.—The EXHIBITION of WORKS of the late Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A., is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine till Dusk), One Shilling. Catalogue, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s.

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**THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.** The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the MEMBERS is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

**DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,"** with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.					
Dec 31	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°				Miles.	In.
1	30.162	41.0	37.2	88	2	34.4	40.0	WSW.	WSW.	191	.000
2	29.880	45.9	41.8	87	8	38.4	50.5	SW.	WSW.	235	.020
3	29.339	42.3	37.6	85	9	41.8	48.1	SSW.	SW. W.	375	.122
4	29.550	37.7	31.0	79	1	34.1	41.5	WSW.	WNW.	311	.003
5	30.078	36.0	29.7	80	3	33.8	39.7	W.	WNW.	188	.000
6	30.345	37.1	32.7	86	7	29.0	42.7	WSW.	SW.	160	.000

\* Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	29.564	30.170	29.877	29.378	29.542	29.984	30.346
Temperature of Air	..	46.0°	38.3°	49.6°	45.2°	36.6°	37.1°	34.2°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	44.8°	37.7°	48.9°	44.2°	34.8°	34.4°	32.0°
Direction of Wind	..	SW.	WSW.	WSW.	A.	WSW	WSW	WSW



steps of the building occupied by the Cortes. He took with him some pieces of artillery, the mouths of which he turned towards the Hall. Then, sending in to the President of the Cortes a message by his aide-de-camp, he bade him dissolve the Assembly, or it would be dissolved by force. Of course, there was no little consternation. Some, indeed, talked of resistance; but two shots were fired in the air, and the order of the day, instantly acted upon with entire unanimity, was *saute qui peut*. The Hall was cleared, its gates were closed, and General Pavia, calling around him the principal leaders of parties, left it to them to form a Government capable of carrying on the political affairs of the Republic. Against this high-handed act Senor Castelar has since vehemently protested. He describes it as "the brutal act of violence committed against the Constitutional Cortes by the Captain-General of Madrid," and he declares that "while he cannot associate with demagogues, he cannot, on the other hand, identify himself with a condition of affairs which has been created by the force of bayonets."

We are glad that Senor Castelar has thus publicly cleared himself of all connivance at the plot which has upset his own authority. It cannot but be admitted, however, that the intractable temper of a majority of the Cortes, although it cannot justify this forcible intervention of the Captain-General, presented an almost irresistible provocation thereto, even to patriotic minds. We are the less surprised, therefore, that the coup-d'état has been accepted with a show of readiness by the provinces. There have been slight disturbances, it is true, in a few of the great cities, but they have been very easily suppressed. The truth is, the conduct of the Cortes reduced matters to the single alternative of utter ruin to the country or illegal suppression of the existing Constituent Assembly. There seems reason to believe—at any rate, it was generally believed—that the majority had made up its mind to undo all that Castelar, with infinite labour and with some success, had already done towards the restoration of order throughout the Peninsula; that it had a secret understanding with the Intransigents of Carthagená, whose rebellion it intended to condone; that it was deeply tainted with the divided principles represented by that party; that it was even pursuing its ends in concealed concert with the Carlists; and that it was prepared to throw the country into utter confusion, with a view to the ultimate accomplishment of its ends. There may be—there probably was—no little exaggeration in these surmises; but they seemed to be corroborated by the proceedings of the Cortes. Immediately on the revival of their power General Pavia took upon himself the responsibility of interpreting the national will. There can be no doubt that he has acted *extra vires*, and has introduced the element of military coercion into a system based upon civil law and authority. His conduct will be judged rather by the event than by the rules of technical propriety; and, even should history absolve him from crime, it will probably have to recognise countless inconveniences which have resulted from his precipitation.

The entire transaction, from beginning to end, has been hard upon Senor Castelar. To a certain extent, undoubtedly, the host of difficulties with which he has had to contend were the offspring of his own earlier exertions. He helped to make the rule of King Amadeus impossible. He exulted over the abdication of that Constitutional monarch. He attached supreme importance to a Republican form of Government. He was more conversant with political speculations than with human nature. He was too impatient of results. There is no reason in the world for doubting the purity of his motives. That he is a genuine patriot will be admitted even by his foes. But he seems to have trusted too much to the surpassing power of his oratory—too little to the gradual development of sound principles. When, therefore, supreme office was confided to him, it became his inevitable lot to find himself baffled by that impatience which, unconsciously perhaps to himself, he had done but too much to excite. It remains to his enduring credit that he did not shrink from trying a fall with his own theoretic conclusions. For several months he had been heroically intent upon restoring public order without violating the forms of political liberty, when he found himself overborne by the less patriotic factions with which he had been once associated. Some progress he had made towards the realisation of his designs. Some considerable hold he had got upon the sympathy and respect of his countrymen. But he had neither succeeded as yet in quelling the insurrection at Carthagená nor in putting an end to the Carlist risings in the north. He might have done both if he had been loyally seconded even by his own political party. He may even yet figure in history among the great men of Spain. But for the present he is superseded. Other men have "entered into his labours." We only hope that their motives may prove to be as honest as his, and that they will carry to success the work in which he has failed.

The Hon. Eliot Thomas Yorke, brother of the late Earl of Hardwicke, has resigned the chairmanship of the Cambridge-shire Quarter Sessions, which he filled for thirty-four years.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford has begun a "crusade" against intemperance, and the inaugural service was held in the cathedral on Sunday. The Bishop appeals to the whole body of Catholics, clergy as well as laity, to join in a "holy crusade" against the vice of intemperance.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House. On New-Year's Day her Majesty presented gifts to all the servants of the household. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold and attended by the Marchioness of Ely and Lady Waterpark, at six o'clock entered the steward's room, where there was a Christmas-tree, and distributed the presents to the servants assembled there; after which her Majesty proceeded to the servants' hall, where there was also a Christmas-tree, and where the gifts were in like manner handed to each servant. The Prince of Leiningen arrived at Osborne. The Queen's dinner party consisted of Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, Prince Leiningen, the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Waterpark, Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. H. Ponsonby, and Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros. On the following day the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia and Earl Granville arrived at Osborne and had an audience of her Majesty. His Excellency presented his credentials as Ambassador from the French Republic. Lady Elizabeth Adeane also arrived at Osborne, and was presented to the Queen on her appointment as Bedchamber Woman to her Majesty. The French Ambassador, Earl Granville, Lady Elizabeth Adeane, and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. On Saturday last Prince Arthur arrived at Osborne. The Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, Earl Granville, and Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros left Osborne. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth. On Monday Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N. (first cousin to Prince Louis of Hesse), visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Sir Howard Elphinstone arrived at Osborne and dined with the Queen. On Wednesday the Prince of Wales and Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the Archbishop of Canterbury arrived at Osborne. On Thursday the confirmation of Princess Beatrice took place. The rite was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the presence of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family. Her Majesty, with the Royal family, has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise. The Queen, upon receiving intelligence of the death of Lieut. the Hon. Alfred Charteris, telegraphed to Lord and Lady Elcho, expressing in affecting terms her deep sympathy with them under their great loss. Lady Elizabeth Adeane has left, and Lady Caroline Barrington has arrived, at Osborne. Lady Churchill and the Hon. Harriet Phipps have also arrived. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Byng has succeeded Colonel Gardiner in waiting on the Queen. Lord Monson will succeed Lord Poltimore, who has resigned the Treasurership of her Majesty's household.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Arthur, and other guests, were present at the "meet" of the West Norfolk Hounds on Harpley Dams on New-Year's Day. Their Royal Highnesses drove from Sandringham House in a wagonette and four to the rendezvous, the "field" numbering some 300 equestrians, including many ladies, and also a large company in carriages. On Saturday last Prince and Princess Christian took leave of the Prince and Princess and returned to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park. Prince Arthur left Sandringham for Osborne, Isle of Wight. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham. On Tuesday the Prince was installed as Master of the Prince of Wales Lodge of Freemasons. Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N., arrived at Marlborough House from Portsmouth on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, went to the Holborn Theatre. On Wednesday the Prince went to Osborne on a visit to the Queen, previous to his departure for St. Petersburg. Prince and Princess Christian travelled with his Royal Highness to Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses, upon arriving at Portsmouth, drove in Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy's carriage to the dockyard, where they were met by Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, the two Princes having previously visited the Serapis, Indian troop-ship, on board which the 13th Hussars were embarking. The Royal party embarked on board her Majesty's yacht *Alberta* and crossed to Osborne. Prince Louis of Battenberg left Marlborough House for the Continent. The Prince unveiled the statue of the Prince Consort on the Holborn Viaduct yesterday (Friday), and was afterwards present at the déjéner given at the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor and Corporation were in attendance in state.

### THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at St. Petersburg on Sunday. His Royal Highness was received by the Czar and the Grand Dukes, who wore naval uniforms, and by the British Ambassador. A guard of honour was drawn up at the station, the band playing the English National Anthem. The Duke was received with great enthusiasm by the people. The Duke has been appointed a Colonel of the Prussian army, attached to the 95th Infantry Regiment of Coburg-Gotha.

## THE BENGALIEE GRAIN-SELLER.

The newspapers present for our reading a sorrowful controversy among writers of Indian experience upon the sufficiency of the measures for relieving the terrible distress presently expected from the failure of the rice and grain crops in Bengal. We are anxious to contribute our part to direct public attention to the subject, with a view to such efforts for a partial mitigation of this vast amount of human misery as may be found within the reach of voluntary beneficence; while we hope that the British Government of India will be wisely advised to use its fullest powers with the utmost activity and in the most judicious manner. The first of a series of illustrations, from the pencil of an Artist who resided and travelled during two years in India, appears in our front-page Engraving. It represents the common Baniah, or grain-seller, weighing out a small quantity of corn for his poor customers in the street or market. Rice is the chief article of food only in Lower Bengal, and in some other districts along the coast, or where the fields can be overflowed, in ordinary seasons, with such an abundance of water from great rivers as is needful to produce this crop. The inhabitants of the Upper Provinces, and of Central India, subsist upon other kinds of grain, such as wheat, barley, maize, and pease, or the cheaper grain called *bajira*, which is much used by the labouring classes. They seldom taste any kind of flesh-meat, though it is an error to suppose that animal food is entirely prohibited by the Hindoo religion. Sugar, curdled milk, and boiled butter or ghee, may be used by those who can afford such luxuries to flavour their rice or porridge. As a rule, they are water-drinkers, but are fond of smoking tobacco and chewing the betel-leaf. Such are the simple habits of the people, leaving them no lower scale of provisions to fall back upon, in case of a scarcity of their usual articles of diet.

## THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The voyage to the Gold Coast of West Africa in the mail steam-packet *Volta* has been accomplished by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who writes to us from Cape Coast Castle, and sends a number of sketches of that place, and of the preparations for Sir Garnet Wolseley's campaign. We shall give some of them next week; in the mean time, we present a view of Free Town, Sierra Leone, carefully drawn by our Artist, from on board the steamer while detained the usual time at that port. A description of Sierra Leone was recently given in this Journal; it is a rather new settlement, founded by the British Government some half-century ago, for the reception of negroes taken out of the captured slave-trading vessels along the West African coast. The place itself was known to the Portuguese navigators four centuries ago, and was named by them from the imagined resemblance of the neighbouring mountain to the shape of a lion. It is a hilly peninsula, about twenty miles long and twelve broad, at the mouth of the river Roquette: the town is built on the river-shore, and on the slopes of the hill. The steam-ship *Volta* is shown, in our Engraving, as she lay off the town in the river. To the right, where the high ground falls gently down, by Wilberforce and Signal Hill, is the entrance to the open sea. An English-looking church, with a square tower, in the upper part of the town, is the cathedral of Sierra Leone, which has its Bishop and other clergy. The Wesleyan chapel, or one of the two English Methodist places of worship, is near the cathedral on the right hand. A large and many-windowed pile of building, like a factory, close to the water's edge, is that for the Commissariat Stores; behind it are the Custom House, and the Wilberforce Testimonial Hall. Barrack Hill, with its extensive range of buildings for the habitation of the military, has an open and airy aspect, but they are not so healthy as they ought to be. The picturesque conical summits of the hills above—Sugar Loaf Mountain, Leicester Hill, and others—must at once strike the eye of a stranger at Sierra Leone. Their sides are richly wooded, or cultivated and adorned with hamlets and villas. One building which is seen there, amidst the surrounding mass of foliage, is called Heddle's Tower. The East Battery is to the extreme left of our view, at the mouth of a creek which runs behind part of the town. It has been repeatedly mentioned that Sierra Leone is now the seat of general government for all the British possessions in West Africa, including the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos. The town, nevertheless, has a bad reputation in every way, and the negro population here are most disagreeable folk to deal with. Our Artist took the opportunity to sketch a party of the overdressed black ladies and idle gentlemen of African race who came on board the steamer during its stay at Sierra Leone. He also made a sketch of the appearance and attitudes of a gang of "Sierra Leone boys," engaged to work in unloading the cargo or shipping stores, when they had a dispute about an addition to the stipulated wages, and took to using their tongues.

There is little fresh news of the progress of the war, or the preparations for it. A despatch of the 18th ult., from Cape Coast Castle, states that a bridge had been constructed over the river Prah. The troops on board the *Tamar* and *Himalaya* were to land on the 8th inst. Their health was good, and that of Sir Garnet Wolseley had much improved. The death of a promising young officer, the Hon. Alfred Charteris, is noticed in our obituary record.

The Royal Arsenal at Woolwich and the Government military factories at Portsmouth and elsewhere are still busied with the preparation of stores. The screw steam-ship *Nebraska*, now about to receive her cargo at Portsmouth, is the fifteenth hired transport employed in this service for the Ashantee war.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PANTOMIMES.

### DRURY LANE.

The skill of Mr. E. L. Blanchard in the composition of pantomimes has been so fully recognised, and his facility of execution so much enhanced by practice for the whole of a quarter of a century, that the first place is due to him in his capacity of author, as well as to the theatre with which he has been so long identified. We are glad, moreover, to be able to recognise the merits of Mr. F. Evans, who sustains the part of Jack-in-the-Box, and whose exit from the chest is represented in our Illustration. His spring into the air from the trap bespeaks the skilful acrobat, and his demeanour afterwards abounds in sportive suggestion. Humorous gesture and movement are multiplied and increased, until "children of a larger growth" roar as vociferously as the tinier infants to whom laughter is as natural as it is sudden. Men and women become as excited as girls and boys. The attitudes of Mr. Brittain Wright and Miss Harriet Coveney, as Cockalorum the Great, King of Cockaigne, and Prince Felix, are suggestive of the wonder provoked by the startling apparition with which they are so unexpectedly greeted. We know not that we have anything to add to our notice of the performance, except to bear testimony to the general elegance of the arrangements, and the success which has attended the production. Mr. Chatterton has most sedulously provided for his public a decidedly good Christmas entertainment.

### COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. Charles Rice, the successful manager, of Bradford, has striven hard to convince the world that he has not miscalculated his power in undertaking the conduct of Covent-Garden Theatre. Depending on his pantomime, he has thought that no one could do the work better than himself, and has determined, at any rate, that it shall be well done. Red Riding Hood and her sister Little Bo-Peep find in him their laureate, who has furnished them with verses and lyrics that truly adorn the fairy-tale, and shed around the performance a poetic lustre of the very pleasantest kind. Mr. Rice's pantomime has a tragic scene, the story of which we have already told, which forms the subject of our Illustration. The pictorial surrounding is of itself very charming. The Lily Dell in the Glow-worm Glen is worthy to be the home of the loveliest elves, but is really the haunt of a voracious dragon. It is the destiny of Marmion, the brother of Red Riding Hood (Miss Lizzie Marshall), to wound the Wolf that pursues her to the place, but, offending fairy law by drawing blood in the enchanted dell, to perish himself of his heroic act. The transformation scene transports all into a better world, where beauty and virtue are eternal co-mates. There is a curious tendency in these days to give solemn morals to the slightest fictions, and make of the drama a kind of sermon.

It was mentioned by us three weeks ago that the head of Mr. Walter's prize heifer, Lady Flora, killed on her removal from the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, was preserved and mounted for an ornamental trophy. We should have named Mr. Edwin Ward, naturalist, of Wigmore-street, who treated in this manner the head of the Chillingham white bull, killed by the Prince of Wales. It was by mistake that we attributed this work of art to Mr. James R. Ward, of Piccadilly, whose treatment of the old lion from the Zoological Society's Gardens was so much admired.



THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.



SCENE FROM "JACK IN THE BOX," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "RED RIDING HOOD AND HER SISTER LITTLE BO-PEEP," AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.





THE MISSION TO YARKUND: CROSSING THE SHAYOK BELOW THE KHARDUNG PASS.



## BY THE WAY.

The name of Wolseley does not now come to the front for the first time as the name of a British officer, distinguished for his brilliant deeds against savage enemies. Irish history records the fame of a Colonel Wolseley. In 1689 he was sent to rescue the Enniskilleners from the terrible danger that then menaced them. The Popish party in Dublin had resolved that an attack should be made upon them from several quarters at once, and the Enniskilleners sent off to pray for succour from Kirke. He could spare no soldiers, says Lord Macaulay; but he sent arms, ammunition, and some experienced officers, of whom the chief were Colonel Wolseley and Lieutenant-Colonel Bury. The whole population came down to the shore to greet them. "It was with difficulty that they could make their way to the castle through the crowds that hung on them, blessing God that dear old England had not quite forgotten the Englishmen who were upholding her cause against great odds in the heart of Ireland." Wolseley, says the historian, seems to have been in every respect well qualified for his post. He was a staunch Protestant, and had proved his zeal for liberty and true religion by causing the Mayor of Scarborough, who had made a speech in favour of King James, to be brought into the marketplace and well tossed in a blanket. Though regularly bred to war, he had a remarkable aptitude in drilling irregular troops. Wolseley lost no time in advancing upon a portion of the Irishry, and he speedily came up with Hamilton's army, which nearly twice outnumbered his own. "Shall we advance or retreat?" he asked of his small force, chiefly composed of "gentlemen and yeomen fighting, not for pay, but for their lands, their wives, their children, and their God." "Advance!" was thundered in response. Wolseley gave the word, "No Popery!" and the battle of Newton Butler followed, the Irish were utterly routed, and for a long time no quarter was given by the avengers. Fifteen hundred of the vanquished fell, and five hundred more were driven into Loch Erne and drowned. All the drums and all the colours of the Papists were taken. Wolseley also distinguished himself at the Boyne. Sir Garnet has made his own omens, in a long course of noble services; but it is pleasant to read that under a Wolseley England has already inflicted terrible castigation upon savage and superstitious foes.

That her Majesty the Queen of England and the Empress of India will gladly do anything in her power to gratify the reasonable wishes of her Oriental subjects, none of them can entertain a doubt. But whether ours and their Sovereign will be advised to grant their last request, and proclaim that she is to be known in future as *Shahan-Shah-i-Hind, Zil-i-Sabhani*, which we are informed is the title which her Majesty ought to bear in Asia, is a question for the Duke of Argyll, and we hope that he will consider it well. Perhaps, as a Highland chieftain, he will not think the name so appalling as it seems to the Saxon, whose tendency is to abbreviate all titles, and who affectionately calls his very father a *gav*.

"I have no more to say. I die for her I love." Surely, no final utterance can be more simple and touching. A knight of old days rescuing his lady at the cost of his life, or the troubador who

Fell beneath the foeman's glaive, could not have expressed himself more beautifully. Rolla, we think, when he has delivered Cora's child, falls with some such words. But there are circumstances. The last time the sentiment was used was on Monday last, at Durham, when it fell from the lips of one Charles Dawson. It would not seem to a reader of the line that the man who spoke it had murdered the woman of whom he spoke, and that he was in the hands of the executioner. The perversion of the meaning of words has seldom been more curiously illustrated. Among heroes, to die for a person is to die to save her; among the lower orders it means to be hanged for killing her. Mr. Disraeli's theory of two nations is certainly supported by the fact that we have two languages.

The Tichborne case is going on so pleasantly—at least up to the time at which we write—that it is quite delightful to read the advocate's speech and the gentle interpellations of the Court and the jury. The sensation is like that described in Melville's most remarkable novel, the "Whale," where the hero mentions the exquisite repose that flowed into his soul while his hands were engaged in breaking up the odoriferous lumps of fresh spermaceti. We hope that there is no contempt of Court in saying that the proceedings have an interest entirely apart from the "miserable business" itself. Instruction and amusement mingle in the reports. On Monday, for instance, we had a pleasant historical reminiscence of Napoleon I., with a keen annotation by the Chief Justice, who favours no "comparisons with long tails," as Perrault says. Then came an excellent repartee from a jurymen, who, hearing the defendant compared to a champagne-bottle, said it must be a *magnum*. Dr. Kenealy happily introduced Fielding's masterly picture of Tom Jones, who, solely out of grief for the loss of his benefactor, indulged in drink; and we had also the famous passage from Moore's Byron, wherein the poet is described as having sparred on the day of his mother's funeral. The learned doctor mentioned that everybody had one weak point, and a jurymen demanded which was Dr. Kenealy's. "If I knew I would not tell you," laughed the advocate. Then we had a quotation from Lady Blessington's beautiful poem on the old man who remembered the voice of the young wife he had lost for so many years; a passage from Lord Brougham, who denounced flippant witnesses as those who meant to tell falsehood; a hint that there could be such a person as a female Pope; and, finally, a celebrated line from "Hamlet." All this interfusion of literature and wit helped to make a rather dull day's work a very interesting one. Has Dr. Kenealy, who has read almost everything, become acquainted with a poem in "Thro' the Looking Glass," the continuation of "Alice in Wonderland?" There is a verse therein which he might use in his peroration, and it is the piteous representation made by the little oysters to the carpenter and the walrus, when the two latter cease to be playful.

Leicester-square will probably be improved and beautified ere long, but when is anybody going either to beautify the Colosseum or to improve it off the face of Regent's Park. The huge pile seems a monument of ill-directed energy and enterprise. We speak without book, but we suppose that at no time in its history was it remunerative to the extent of a decent dividend. For years it has been a solitude. It has never had any romance for those who are still young, but, to adopt Macaulay's manner, "men, now past middle age and crowned with such glory as comes of grey hairs, are reminded of the time when on the supposed bench of the captive of St. Helena, and by the side of the cataract imitated from the Alpine torrent, they, watched by the melancholy eagle, pleaded not hopelessly at the ear of beauty." Such gentlemen have, however, outlived sentiment, and would like to know why something is not done with so valuable a site. The success of the Victoria-street flats seems to invite a similar experiment in the purer air and pleasanter scene of the park, and there is a railway station close to the place.

## THE YARKUND MISSION.

We have engraved another of Captain E. F. Chapman's sketches of the journey of Mr. Forsyth's diplomatic mission to Yarkund and Cashgar. The road was through Ladak, or Middle Tibet, which is the upper valley of the Indus, north-east of Cashmere, and where the English official party were entertained, at the Buddhist Monastery of Hemis, with a comical masquerade, depicted in one of Captain Chapman's sketches. From this country they proceeded northward, by the Chang-Lung Pass, above the city of Leh, into the valley of the Nubra and the Shayok, whence they marched up the course of the Shayok river to the foot of the Karakorum mountain range. It was in the second week of October that they made their way through this wild highland country, and the cold in their tents at the nightly encampment was severe; but they enjoyed robust health. Our illustration shows the party, after crossing the Kardung, when descending the glacier by which they entered the Shayok valley, at an elevation of 10,000 ft. For this descent into the valley they had to change their ponies for yaks, or Tibet oxen, the safest beasts for riding down a glacier—stolid creatures that positively decline to be hurried. The riders, mounted on these shaggy, grunting animals, and muffled up in all the warm clothes that could be found, were helped forward by their attendants on foot. The beasts were pulled and encouraged up the steep zigzag by ragged Tartars, whose constant cry of "Oitch—kok—kok—kok!" proved that their practised lungs were not affected by the thinness of the air. As for the European travellers, their breathing was considerably affected by this circumstance, from the altitude of the position. There was great fear that the baggage would be drenched and spoiled, but the yaks faced the water bravely, and the Tartars (forty or fifty in number) did not hesitate to plunge in up to their waists, though it was nearly at freezing temperature. So they managed to carry everything safely over. The arrival of Mr. Forsyth's party in Yarkund has lately been announced.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 8.

The National Assembly resumes its sittings to-day after the brief holiday which it has allowed itself to take, and enters on the discussion of the proposed new municipal law for completely abolishing local self-government, which will certainly give rise to an animated, and possibly to a stormy, debate. Five Conservative Deputies have announced their intention of speaking in favour of the measure, which will be opposed by MM. Louis Blanc, Christophle, Pressensé, and Waddington, in the name of the Republican party. The Constitutional Committee finds itself in an embarrassing dilemma with regard to the proposed changes in the electoral law; no less than twenty-four different projects have been submitted to its consideration, but it will adopt none until the Government has made known its opinion. Several Cabinet Councils have been held with the view of deciding the point, but the Ministers are unable to agree among themselves, and it is probable that some time will elapse before the question receives a solution.

Not long ago a report was current to the effect that Count d'Arnim had remonstrated with the French Government on the violent language made use of by certain Bishops against Germany in their pastoral charges. M. de Fourtoul, Minister of Education and Religion, has, it seems, addressed a circular to the prelates in question, in which he reminds them of the difficult circumstances in which the country is placed, and of the necessity which exists for maintaining friendly relations with foreign Powers. He reminds them that "it is by showing themselves to be animated by a spirit of moderation that they will the most efficaciously augment their own legitimate influence and contribute to that work of appeasement and general pacification which should be the object of their and the Government's joint efforts."

Not content with doing their utmost to gag the Paris and provincial press, the Government is now busy seizing Liberal foreign newspapers at the frontier. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, two Belgian, and five Swiss journals are seized regularly every day. There seems to have been some ground for refusing admission into France of two of the Swiss papers, which are directed by Communist refugees; but the confiscation of the other journals, the tone of which is invariably moderate, is certainly a most arbitrary proceeding.

The Ministerial organs comment, with manifest delight, upon the recent coup-d'état at Madrid, and institute comparisons with regard to it between France and Spain. Several of the Royalist journals are now urging the Government to throw aside the semblance of legality with which they have hitherto invested their many arbitrary measures, and to hasten to dissolve the Assembly and place the Comte de Chambord on the throne. An extremely restrictive electoral law would, in their opinion, ensure the re-election of the present majority, and prevent that of most of the Republican deputies.

The Parquet of Rambouillet is now actively engaged in investigating a series of horrible murders, of which the neighbourhood of Angerville has been the scene during the past year. It seems that in January last a garde-chasse and his wife were found assassinated in their cottage at Angerville, with their heads beaten in and almost separated from their bodies. A rigorous, but fruitless, search was made to discover the perpetrator of the crime, and the excitement caused by the event was dying out when, one evening in October, the servant of the curé of the neighbouring village of Vaugrigneuse, on answering the door of the presbytery, found herself assaulted by an individual who beat her about the head, but at once took to flight on her crying for help. Four days afterwards an old man named Bunet was found dead between the two mattresses of his bed, having been struck over the head with a hatchet. A fowling-piece, a small sum of money, and several *titres de rente* had been stolen by the murderer, whom the police were unable to discover. At the end of the month following an individual named Duval, residing at the hamlet of Forges-lès-Bains was assassinated in the same manner as Bunet, the murderer carrying off all the valuables in the house. The last crime was committed on the night preceding Christmas Eve, when two elderly unmarried ladies residing at St. Maurice were murdered in a similarly barbarous style, their money and jewellery being stolen. The whole district, as may be supposed, is panic-struck; houses are barricaded at night-time, and no one dares to venture out after six o'clock. The Paris detective police have charged themselves with the affair, but as yet have failed to discover the criminal.

The Second Council of War is trying three commissioned and three non-commissioned officers of the Franks-Tireurs de la Marne, who, regardless of the armistice of Jan. 28, 1871, continued hostilities against the Prussians subsequent to that date, and who, having arrested a carter named Fritz, formed themselves into a court-martial, condemned him without proof as a Prussian spy, and had him summarily shot.

The ex-King Francis II. of Naples has arrived here, and will take up his residence in the suburb of St. Mandé.

On Monday the Admiralty Court gave its verdict in the inquiry it has instituted into the loss of the steamer *Ville du Havre*. The Court declares that the conduct of the captain and crew of that vessel was irreproachable, and that the whole blame of the collision rests with the *Lochearn*, which, it says, was worked contrary to every rule of the International Maritime Code.

## SPAIN.

As had been anticipated, a Ministerial crisis has at length occurred in Spain, accompanied by the resignation of Senor Castelar, the dissolution of the Cortes by General Pavia, and the assumption of the presidency by Marshal Serrano. The Cortes were reopened on Friday week, when Senor Castelar read a message from the Government. The debate which followed lasted from two o'clock on Friday afternoon until four o'clock on Saturday morning. Senor Castelar was defeated by a majority of 120 in two consecutive divisions, and the Cabinet resigned; whereupon General Pavia, the Captain-General of Madrid, sent a letter to Senor Salmeron calling upon him to dissolve the Cortes. After a vain attempt to induce Senor Castelar to resume office, a company of Guards entered the House and ejected all the deputies. General Pavia declared the Cortes dissolved, on the plea that thus only could the country be saved. The General then summoned the most eminent men of all parties, except the Carlists and the Intransigentes, with a view to the formation of a Cabinet.

A new Ministry has been formed, under the presidency of Marshal Serrano, as chief of the Executive power of the Republic. It is composed as follows:—Senor Sagasta, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Zavala, Minister of War; Senor Figuerola, Minister of Justice; Senor Becerra, Minister of Agriculture; Senor Echegaray, Minister of Finance; Senor Garcia Ruiz, Minister of the Interior; Senor Topete, Minister of Marine.

The new Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the governors of the provinces, in which he describes the dissolution of the Cortes by General Pavia as the worthy commencement of the high and difficult mission undertaken by the Government. That mission is principally to re-establish order, and to show that order is compatible with a Republic and liberty.

Senor Castelar has addressed a letter to his countrymen, in which he protests, "with all the energy of his soul" against "the brutal act of violence committed against the Constituent Cortes by the Captain-General of Madrid."

There were disturbances at Valladolid and Saragossa, but order was speedily re-established. Tranquillity prevails in Madrid.

The siege of Carthage continues, and in the north an encounter with the Carlists is believed to be imminent.

The Spanish representatives in Paris, Brussels, and Lisbon have sent in their resignations in consequence of the change of Government.

## PORTUGAL.

Yesterday week the King opened the Cortes in person, the Royal family being present in a tribune splendidly decorated for the occasion. His Majesty's speech ended with a congratulation of the Chambers on the tranquil and prosperous condition of the country.

## HOLLAND.

According to advices received from Acheen, the Dutch batteries had been established within range of the Kraton, and were to commence bombarding that position on the 3rd inst. unless the Acheenese surrendered. Cholera and other diseases are reported to prevail in the Dutch camp, causing great mortality, chiefly among the native troops.

## DENMARK.

A Ministerial movement at Copenhagen has given great offence to the Radicals. A Cabinet Council, at which the King presided, was held on Monday, when it was decided, in spite of the vote of want of confidence, to retain the entire Ministry.

## GERMANY.

On New-Year's Day the German Emperor was able to receive congratulatory visits from the Crown Prince, the Duke of Edinburgh, and other members of the Royal family. After their departure his Majesty showed himself at the window of the palace, and was warmly cheered by the crowd which had assembled outside. For the first time since his indisposition, the Emperor-King drove out on Wednesday.

Dr. Foster, Bishop of Breslau, one of the most resolute opponents of the Falk laws, has had his salary stopped from New-Year's Day. His offence consists in refusing to comply with the new provisions for ecclesiastical appointments.

## AMERICA.

The official correspondence respecting the seizure of the *Virginus* has been laid before the United States Congress, together with a message on the subject from President Grant. He maintains that the capture of the vessel and the execution of the crew were violations of international law and treaty obligations. Spain, by surrendering the *Virginus*, admitted these principles; and the President considers the settlement of the question a just one, and calculated to promote good relations between the two countries.

The trial of ex-Mayor Hall, of New York, for alleged complicity in the municipal frauds, terminated, on the 21st ult., in a verdict of acquittal.

## INDIA.

The Viceroy of India continues his weekly telegrams respecting the scarcity in India. Under date of Calcutta, Jan. 2, he describes the condition of the various districts, and states that the arrangements for storage and distribution are advancing. Much of the anxiety on account of Oude had been removed by the rainfall.

A Calcutta telegram of Wednesday's date reports a considerable increase in the number of people applying for relief employment. The large exportation of grain from districts where the crop had not failed is now producing a rise in prices.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that famine is raging in the Government of Samara, lying between the Ural and the Volga.

A Melbourne telegram states that the Australian summer is unusually hot and dry—an evil omen for the wheat crops.

It is announced that Russia has consented to take part in the Universal Postal Congress.

The cable between Shanghai and Amoy is repaired, and communication with Hong-Kong is restored.

Mount Vesuvius is again showing premonitory symptoms of an eruption. Smoke issues in dense quantities, and subterranean sounds are heard.

Accounts of the Challenger show that the officers are fêted at every port in which the good ship anchors. Having been the lions of Capetown for a period of six weeks, they have left for the Antarctic regions.



## The Extra Supplement.

## "THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

The picture by Sir Edwin Landseer which we engrave for our Special Supplement (by permission of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., Pall-mall) may be accepted as an appropriate Fine-Art Illustration on the occasion of the Landseer Exhibition at Burlington House, although the original forms part of the Sheepshanks Collection at the South Kensington Museum. The picture is a type of those characteristics in Sir Edwin's works which have won for him the distinction of being regarded as "the Shakespeare of the world of dogs." A Scotch terrier has just returned to the barrel which has been adapted to form his kennel, and he raises a whine of satisfaction as he recognises the old familiar home. A snail crawling over the stone at the entrance to the kennel, and carrying "home" with it on its back in its shell, further suggests lifelong attachment to the dwelling-place of early associations. Some dogs do, in point of fact, both bark and whine, as well as prick up their ears, and wag their tails—that great vehicle of their emotions—on recognising formerly familiar places as well as persons; and Sir Edwin has seized on the whine to suggest an analogy between it and the beautiful old song, "Home, Sweet Home," that a human being might sing under corresponding circumstances. When we remember how some dogs whine on hearing music the comparison may seem less far-fetched. A dog, when it whines, too, turns up its head and its eyes, and one can fancy all sorts of sentimental meanings in the bright, peculiarly sagacious eyes of a Scotch terrier when upturned. It was doubtless to this power of indicating resemblances to man in the lower animals—real in some instances, though purely imaginary, it may be, in most cases—that our pictorial *Æsop* owed his wide popularity. It is probably not difficult to transfer expressive attitudes, gestures, and expressions from human beings to animals where they could hardly be found except accidentally. But no painter had ever attempted this to nearly the same extent, or with a tithe of Sir Edwin's success, before; hence the great human interest in his works, and their strong appeal to that love of animals which is a national characteristic; and hence, by a natural consequence, his originality, and unrivalled popularity as a painter of animal life. The picture was exhibited at the Old British Institution in 1842.

Mr. William White, the recipient of the Royal Academy gold medal of 1873 for sculpture, received his instructions in art from Mr. F. J. Williamson, of Esher.

During the past year 1026 informations were laid by the Liverpool School Board against parents or guardians for neglecting to send children under their care to school, and in four fifths of the cases fines ranging from 3s. 6d. to 5s. were imposed.

The Earl of Devon, chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company; Mr. Lightly Simpson, chairman of the Great Eastern; and Mr. Thompson, chairman of the North Eastern, have replied to the Board of Trade circular of Nov. 18, in defence of their respective companies.

The relation of trade unionism to the law of the land was discussed at a large trade demonstration held at Dundee on Saturday. Twenty-seven speeches were made from three platforms, and a resolution was passed protesting against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the criminal clauses of the Master and Servant Act, and the application of the law of conspiracy to questions of labour.

A recent telegram from Australia informs us that the English cricketers have in some measure atoned for the unexpected defeat they received from the Eighteen of Melbourne. In a match against Twenty-two of Ballarat the Eleven made 470, of which number Mr. W. G. Grace scored 126. Their opponents made 274 in their first innings, and the match ended in a draw, there being no time to finish it in the three days.

A thunderstorm of great severity was experienced on Friday night and Saturday morning last week in the north and north-west of Scotland. The accounts state that the sky was lighted up for several hours by incessant flashes of lightning. Communication between the mainland of Shetland and the west and north islands has been cut off, and postal and telegraphic communication with Mull interrupted on account of the storm.

Owing to the high prices of provisions and coal, Miss Marsh is constrained to make another earnest appeal on behalf of the Blackrock Convalescent Hospital, Brighton, and the Orphan Home, late of Beckenham, but now of Nonington. Contributions will be gratefully received either by her sister, Mrs. Chalmers, or herself, at Nonington Vicarage, Wingham, Kent; or by Mr. J. W. Hornbuckle, London Hospital.

The Exchequer accounts published in the *Gazette* supply some particulars which were not included in the quarterly and annual revenue returns issued last week. It appears that while during the first nine months of the financial year the national receipts amounted to £52,788,593, the expenditure in the same period was £56,440,802. The balance in the Bank of England on the 31st ult. was nearly three millions and a half.

Mr. Arthur Arnold having made a representation to the Premier that the Nonconformists of Huntingdon are aggrieved at the exclusion of all members of their body from the county magistracy, Mr. Gladstone has stated, in reply, that the case seems to be one giving much ground for complaint as to the exercise of the powers of the lord lieutenant; but he is unable to say whether it will be in the power of the Lord Chancellor to suggest any method of relief.

After a long and careful inquiry into the circumstances of the disastrous collision in the Atlantic, Mr. Maude yesterday week announced the unanimous decision of the Court, which was that no blame attached to the officers of the *Lochearn*. (It will be seen that the French Admiralty Court has arrived at an entirely opposite conclusion.) Captain Robertson, master of the sailing ship, stated publicly that none of the stories which had got about concerning the French captain had emanated from him, and that the last thing he should have thought of would have been to take away the character of so brave a man.

The Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke has succeeded his brother, Viscount Royston, now Earl of Hardwicke, as Conservative M.P. for Cambridgeshire. The official declaration of the poll at Stroud shows that the Conservative candidate, Mr. Dorington, gained a majority of 391 over the Liberal, Sir Henry Havelock, the respective numbers being 2817 and 2426. Mr. Bright's election expenses on the occasion of his unopposed return as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster are officially given at £29. The expenses of Mr. John Jaffray, the Liberal candidate at the recent contest for the eastern division of Staffordshire, are returned at £3549 10s. 3d. The Liberals of Exeter have resolved to petition against the return of Mr. A. Mills, and the Sheriff has received notice of the filing of the petition, which alleges bribery and treating.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank rate was on Thursday reduced from 4½ per cent, to which it was lowered on Dec. 11, to 4 per cent.

The annual ball in aid of the fun's of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will take place at St. James's Hall on Thursday next, the 15th inst.

The *Mirror* states that during the last year it has recorded the distribution of eighty donations of £1000 each, and one of £5000, to London charities.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday evening at the opening of a new board school in York-road, Islington. The building accommodates 512 boys, 354 girls, and 532 infants.

The post of high constable of the city of Westminster has become vacant by the death, at the age of seventy-five, of Mr. Foster Owen, who held it many years.

The vacancy in the second mastership of the Islington Proprietary School has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. R. W. Genese, B.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and eighth wrangler.

The Post-Office Library in St. Martin's-le-Grand was reopened, on Thursday week, by a conversazione; and on the occasion Dr. Playfair, the Postmaster-General, delivered a brief address on matters connected with the departments. Interesting apparatus were exhibited in the various rooms.

Mr. Gilmore Evans, a barrister, of Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, shot himself with a revolver yesterday week. He had just received a Government appointment of £800 a year (the registrarship to the Royal Commission), and it is suggested, that his brain had given way under the pressure of a severe examination which he had just undergone.

Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., in presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the East Indian Railway Company, yesterday week, mentioned incidentally that it was thought in England that the people of Bengal depended entirely upon rice as their food; but this was not so. A large proportion of the population of Bengal were eaters of wheat, and the wheat crops this season were both good and ample.

The subject of providing "cabmen's rests" for the purpose of supplying a place of shelter to the drivers upon the stands having been brought before Colonel Henderson, he has replied that the statutory powers possessed by him of appointing stands for hackney carriages do not extend to the proposed erections. While, however, he cannot either authorise or sanction them, he is advised that no duty is thrown upon him of proceeding against those who erect such places.

The arrangements at present made by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress for festivities at the Mansion House include the following:—A conversazione on behalf of the Home for Little Boys, to take place on the 13th inst.; the household banquet on the 12th inst.; the banquet to the Court of Aldermen on the 20th inst.; a juvenile ball on the 22nd inst.; and a banquet to a section of the Common Council on the 27th inst. Great preparations are also being made for the ball to be given in March to the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride.

A New-Year's dinner was given, yesterday week, at the Boys' Refuge, Great Queen-street, to seven hundred and fifty protégés of that flourishing institution. Some came from the training-ship *Chichester*, others from the farm school, but most of them from the London refuges. After a substantial meal, the boys were marched to the Freemasons' Hall, where a public prize distribution took place, under the presidency of Alderman Sir R. Carden, acting as substitute for the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in January, 1874, was 105,795, of whom 36,226 were in work-houses and 69,569 were in receipt of outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 4056, 16,352, and 44,531 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 601 of whom 435 were men, 133 women, and 33 children under sixteen.

A discussion of some length took place, on Tuesday's meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, upon the propriety of removing the asphalt pavements in the City. Several memorials had been presented to the Commissioners urging them to do so, on the ground that the slippery nature of the material caused a large number of serious accidents to horses, and a consequent stoppage of the traffic. A motion was adopted referring the matter to the streets committee, and authorising them to try experiments with a view of ascertaining whether some plan could not be devised for rendering the asphalt less dangerous.

At a meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, held at Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge—Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., in the chair—the silver medal and a pecuniary reward were given to George Randall, chief mate, and four of the crew of the steam-ship *Sardinian*, for their gallant exertions in manning the jolly-boat and, after two attempts, saving W. Littlefield and W. Tucker, two of the crew of the British *Banner*, of London, which had been run down in a strong wind and heavy sea off Winterton, on Oct. 23 last, by the steam-ship *Hibernia*, when the captain and five men were drowned. The secretary, Captain Symons, R.N., reported that 4635 widows, orphans, and aged parents had been relieved, and five silver medals and £56 5s. had been voted for assisting at the saving of twenty-one lives during the past year. The sum of £1000, being a fourth donation of a like sum, had been paid to the society's bankers by "H. D. Y."

There were 2592 births and 1842 deaths registered in London last week, which were respectively 538 and 146 above the average. This excess both of births and deaths, the Registrar-General observes, is doubtless to a considerable extent due to the delay in registration caused by the Christmas holidays in the previous week. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 33 and 24 per 1000, was last week 29. Excepting two cold days at the beginning of the week, the temperature was considerably above the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis were 721, and exceeded by 138 the corrected weekly average; 351 resulted from bronchitis, 175 from phthisis, 132 from pneumonia, and 25 from asthma. It is more than probable that but for the Christmas holidays a considerable proportion of these deaths would have been registered in the previous week. The fatal cases of measles were 108, exceeding the average by 64. The deaths referred to fever were 31 last week: 22 were certified as enteric or typhoid, 3 as typhus, and 6 as simple continued fever. There were 4 deaths from smallpox, 18 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 69 from whooping-cough, 12 from diarrhoea, and 5 from fractures and contusions resulting from negligence or accident, caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The widow of a baker died, on the 28th ult., in Britannia-street, Hoxton New Town, who is stated to have been born in Edinburgh, on Nov. 5, 1773, and would, therefore, be aged rather more than one hundred years.

The Swedish Government has presented to the Reichstag of that country a bill to augment by 30 per cent the salaries of all the functionaries and employes of the State.

A protest against the expulsion of the Papal Nuncio from Switzerland has been sent to the Federal Council by the Swiss Catholic Bishops.

December exports from the three principal ports in Australia comprise 66,700 bales of wool, 16,000 quarters of wheat, and 3400 tons of copper ore.

The Post Office notifies that all correspondence for Queensland, not otherwise specially addressed, will be forwarded via Singapore and Torres Strait.

Mr. William Oswald Charlton, Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Washington, is appointed a third secretary in the diplomatic service.

The Council of the town of Bâle has decided upon the construction of a music-hall, and has with this view granted a sum of 60,000f. The total cost is estimated at 500,000f., which will be raised by subscriptions and shares.

By the South American mail intelligence is brought of the passing of a new penal code in Chili, of the failure of the wheat crops in the Argentine Republic, and of the cable from Pernambuco to Bahia having been laid.

At Antwerp, on Wednesday, the captain of the British *Queen* received, in token of gratitude for his conduct in saving the crew and passengers of the *Lochearn*, when the latter was sinking in consequence of her collision with the *Ville du Havre*, a gold chronometer, presented on behalf of the *Lochearn*'s owners, Messrs. Aitken and Tilburn, of Glasgow.

The Canadian Government has decided immediately to dissolve Parliament, and to issue writs for a general election.—A telegram has been received at Wentworth House, the residence of Earl Fitzwilliam, announcing the total destruction of Lord Milton's residence in Canada. Everything valuable is reported to have been destroyed, and a domestic servant, a young woman from Wentworth, has perished in the flames.

By the arrival of a mail from the Cape of Good Hope we have news up to Dec. 4. The tribe of Zulus, which had risen against the Government of Natal through a dispute about the registration of arms, had fled inland, whither an expedition of natives and volunteers was about to follow them. Large numbers of women and children belonging to the rebel tribe have been captured and apprenticed out a distance from their former homes.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barrington, Y. A., to be Chaplain of Maidstone Gaol.  
Brierley, J. Henry; Vicar of Womersley.  
Gaul, William T.; Curate of Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, S. Africa.  
Giolma, Alfred F.; Rector of Ponce, Porto Rico, West Indies.  
Jones, Charles E. G.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Newton-in-Mottram, Cheshire.  
Knight, J. L.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, New Southgate.  
McGrath, N.; Vicar of Bampton, Yorkshire.  
Moeran, T. W.; Vicar of Bacton, Norfolk.  
Molesworth, R. F.; Rector of St. Mary's, March, Isle of Ely.  
Polehampton, E.; Chaplain to Earl Delawar and Baron Buckhurst.  
Powell, Edwin Palmer; Senior Curate of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts.  
Raikes, F.; Rector of Barnham Broom, Norfolk.  
Vernon, E. H. Harcourt; Rector of Grove, Notts.  
Wilson, Cyril FitzRoy; Vicar of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds.

Mrs. Jackson, the wife of the Bishop of London, died, on Tuesday, at Fulham Palace, after four hours' illness. She was fifty-six years of age.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church and aisle at Christ Church, Stoke-next-Guildford, on Thursday week, and was afterwards present at a public lunch.

The inquiry into the legality of the erection of a reredos in the choir of Exeter Cathedral was begun on Wednesday, at the Chapter House, Exeter, before Mr. Justice Keating, who has been appointed assessor by the Bishop of Exeter.

In reply to the anti-Ritualist memorial, signed by 12,000 persons in his diocese, the Bishop of Exeter assures the memorialists that they cannot desire more earnestly than he does himself to check Romanising tendencies in the Church.

It has been decided to hold the commemorative festival of St. Paul's Cathedral on the 26th inst., instead of on the 25th, St. Paul's Day. There is to be a repetition of the selection from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," with full band and chorus.

A handsome stained-glass east window has been erected in Bildestone church, Ipswich, by the subscriptions of officers who served under the command of the late Rear-Admiral Cockburn, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and the workmen in her Majesty's dockyard, Trincomalee, to the memory of that gallant officer.

The restoration of Salisbury Cathedral in several parts is being prosecuted, a legacy of nearly £5000, under the will of the late Mr. Holmes, a London merchant, having been received during the last year. Attention has been bestowed on the eastern transepts and the aisles of the choir, and the Lady Chapel and the Audley Chapel, several fresh works having been recently ordered.

Earl Fitzwilliam has received from the Archbishop of York an answer to the resolutions sent to him from the recent meeting at York on the subject of "private confession." His Grace says that anyone who holds the opinion that Christ has instituted in His Church a special means for the remission of sin after baptism, and that the special means consists in the application of the power of absolution to individual souls after private confession, must needs confess that the Prayer-book is very badly framed for such a system.

The Bishop of London, in the course of his sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday night, made a protest against a form of religion much in vogue among the educated classes at the present day. It is, said his Lordship, a kind of sentimental religion, which loves to dream over devotional books, over what may be termed the poetry of Christianity; which makes much of the beauties of architecture and music, and longs for a gorgeous ritual such as primitive Christianity never wanted, and such as is not required now. This religion, said the Bishop, knows nothing of the stern realities of life, for mere religious sentiment by no means necessarily involves self-denial. It is not even connected with the doing of God's will, while it may exist with grosser sin. It often leads to irreligion and vanity; it seldom leads to Christ.

The life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution saved 469 persons from drowning last year. During the same period the institution granted rewards for saving 197 lives by fishing and other boats, making a total of 666 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether, the institution has contributed, from its formation, to the saving of 22,151 shipwrecked persons, for which services it has granted \$35 gold and silver medals and £41,374.



OUR SPECIAL ARTIST'S VOYAGE TO THE GOLD COAST OF AFRICA.



FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



A NEGRO STRIKE AT SIERRA LEONE.



NEGRO VISITORS ON BOARD THE VOLTA.



## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Probably, to mankind in general, the mystery of the Druids of Oxford is as unknown as the mystery of the prehistoric Druids of Britain. Whatever may be the secret mission or purpose of the Oxford fraternity, there is one act of theirs which the public in a manner is invited to witness—namely, an annual feast to the members of that ancient city. For some years the Druids have had the advantage of exhibiting before the world a full-grown Secretary of State in an hour, ostensibly of ease, but probably in fact rather troubled, because obliged to perform that rhetorical feat—necessary to all responsible Ministers—of speaking a great deal and saying as little as possible. With him, hitherto, has been a very rising statesman, who, in the comparatively short period that he has been a member of the House of Commons, has made a decided mark. This gentleman, having expanded or subsided, according to opinion, from a very free and independent Radical into a Solicitor-General, the Druids had the satisfaction of having the Government doubly represented on a recent occasion. Since that memorable night when, in propounding his great scheme of Army reform, he, for the first time in his Parliamentary career, enchained the attention and almost charmed the ear of the House, Mr. Cardwell has exhibited new powers as a rhetorician. In his speeches now there is always, apart from their serious matter, variety, even to a dash of humour, which, issuing from him in the same dry, drony tones in which he utters statistics and prediction, are therefore the more irresistibly taking. At Oxford, on New-Year's Day, he was in excellent vein. Without abandoning the reticence incumbent on a Cabinet Minister, he almost told something of Ministerial doings and Ministerial intentions. Nothing could have been better than the coquettish way in which, while admitting that a Government could not expect to be appreciated, let them act ever so wisely, he insinuated a strong case for that to which he belonged. A sketch of what taxation was before the inauguration of that policy of free trade of which the present Ministry are ardent professors was at once comprehensive and amusing. Perhaps a little too much stress was laid on one point when he said that if an Englishman wanted to wash himself his soap was taxed, because, unless the extension of the franchise has brought about a social and personal revolution, two thirds of the population of this country are still content to be called "the great unwashed," and therefore free soap would probably not address itself powerfully to their sympathies. But in the long list of articles which have been relieved from fiscal burdens by those conductors of public affairs of whom Mr. Gladstone was originally one, this item had a right to its place, and so it figured laudably in the catalogue. But Mr. Cardwell was more interesting, as he was very free of speech, on a topic which may be exciting the attention of the general public, but which has certainly been a prominent topic in out-of-Parliament speeches, and will be made much capital of by in-Parliamentary censors—namely, the Ashantee war. By the frankness with which he spoke, and by the information he afforded, Mr. Cardwell has possibly anticipated many a florid denunciation of the Government in regard to this matter, which has been elaborately prepared for the Session. Judiciously, he abstained from alluding to the origin and fountain of those vexatious, those inglorious, hostilities, with regard to which he might have made a strong point, and he confined himself to the administrative action of the Government, and his own department in particular. From his clear statement, it would appear that the War Office and its satellites are in excellent trim. The expedition to the Gold Coast has evidently been planned with judgment, and its details carried out with a celerity and a due adaptation to the peculiar circumstances of the case which are highly creditable to all concerned; and it cannot but be observed that Mr. Cardwell did not vaunt himself and his department for what has been done, is doing, and will be done, but spoke of it as a matter of ordinary routine. When he came to touch on a rather prickly subject, so far as the Dons of the University are concerned—namely, the establishment of a military central dépôt at Oxford—he was happy in his illustration of the non-reforming tendencies of its governing body in former times: the traditions and something more of which still lurk in some part of that august body which flourishes to-day. Few were, perhaps, aware, until Mr. Cardwell told us, that the ruling powers of the University resisted the introduction of Greek into its schools at the Reformation, and could only be induced to consent to the innovation by the intervention of that stringent, rough-and-ready reformer, Harry VIII., whose hand was in just then for dealing with bodies of cloistered drones.

Palpably Sir William Vernon Harcourt was in the best possible spirits. However he may have attributed his elation to the factitious influence of the festivity of which he was partaking, it is more than probable that, cynical as he is, he was conscious that he appeared before his Druidical friends with several cubits added to his political and legal stature. For awhile he nearly revelled in drollery; and there is no question that his humour is always apt, and not the less effective for the infusion of bitter that it invariably contains, while his utterance of jests or jocose epigrams is intensified by the grim expression that he preserves in the lower part of his face, only his eyes lighting up in unison with his smart sayings. On this occasion, when he got into facts and statistics he did not cease to be humorous. Perhaps for the first time the subject of taxation was greeted by continuous laughter; the more spontaneous and hearty withal because the talk was of relief from imposts, with a subtle insinuation that there was more to come in that way. When he was talking of that phase of taxation which is known as rates he gave full vent to his peculiar faculty of illustrating argument by facetiousness. A theory that he started was a bold one—namely, that the vast expansion of the burden of rates was owing to the crotchets of philosophers and sociologists, who "rave, recite, and madden through the land." It may be that he had an acute recollection of the circumstance that the place he has hitherto occupied in the House brought him day by day in close contact with several of these philosophical politicians, and he was perhaps chuckling over the thought that by his transposition to the Treasury Bench he will have escaped from much of that contact. He may not have remembered that one of the most rampant of that class has also gone to the Treasury Bench, and so will not be removed from him by distance; but, if he did not forget that, he may perhaps have comforted himself by the reflection that in that empyrean of public life there exists a system of insensible muzzling of speech, which effectually extinguishes troublesome individuality, even in the person of a philosophical member. A solid part of the Solicitor-General's speech was that wherein he fulfilled a promise given to his constituents, the other day, that he would expound his ideas on the land question; but even this he touched with a free hand and in the airy lightsome spirit which pervaded a speech which, possibly being the last he will deliver for some time with the power of liberating his mind, must have had a special value to his audience, apart from its many undoubted intrinsic merits.

In the matter of extra-Parliamentary utterances, Mr. Isaac Butt is a sort of member for all Ireland. Doubtless he him-

self may think that, as the foremost speaking representative of the Home-Rule movement, he has a good claim to the above distinction, and possibly sometimes, in the enthusiasm of his temperament, he may deem himself now what O'Connell was once to the Irish people. He has on many occasions come with his Home-Rule nostrum to places in England; and now he has made an incursion into Scotland. In Glasgow there is a large Irish element, which, we fancy, is one with which the native inhabitants of that city are not particularly fascinated; and it may be so in Greenock; but it is hardly to be imagined that such an element exists to speak of in Edinburgh. The modern Athens may require a few non-national bricklayers; but it may be thought that she has not many, or not any, attractions for the class of immigrating Irish. However, Mr. Butt has done what he could in the way of the sound-and-fury eloquence which belongs to him to rouse the mind of those of his countrymen who are tarrying in the land of an unkindred Celtic people. The uniform reports that the meetings he has called have been very thinly attended show that, if he has got together typical Irish audiences large enough to swear by, he has not succeeded in inoculating the Scotch with his Home-Rule lymph. He has not on this subject the advantageous starting-point in Scotland which he possesses in Ireland; for the latter is a conquered country, whereas, as we said in this column very recently, Scotland annexed England and Ireland, and that makes all the difference in national feeling.

## MUSIC.

Again, this week, there is but little to record of musical doings in London. Pantomime and other Christmas amusements still retain their predominant attractions for resident and visiting audiences. Before the end of the month, however, music will have resumed that activity and importance which now have but brief cessation at any time during the year.

The only occurrences between our last writing and this have been the performance of "The Messiah," under Mr. W. Carter's direction, at the Royal Albert Hall, on the evening of New-Year's Day; and the resumption of the London Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall, last Saturday afternoon, as intimated in our previous Number. On the latter occasion the solo vocalists were Misses Edith Wynne, Sophie Ferrari, Enriquez, and Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Pyatt, and Mr. George Perren, the latter of whom replaced Mr. Sims Reeves, absent from illness. The London Vocal Union contributed some glees and part-songs, and Mr. Sydney Smith played two brilliant pianoforte pieces of his own composition. Another of the Ballad Concerts will be given this afternoon.

Haydn's "Creation" was announced to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday, when Signor Giulio Perkin was to make his first appearance in London.

Next Monday will bring back Dr. von Bülow, after his brief absence on the Continent, the reappearance of the great pianist being announced in the programme of the Popular Concert of that evening.

Another resumption of serial concerts will be at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon next.

The dates of the principal serial concerts of the forthcoming season have already been given by us, with the exception of the New Philharmonic, which institution has recently announced its performances to commence immediately after Easter, under the direction of Dr. Wylde and Herr Ganz.

The King of Bavaria has conferred on Richard Wagner, the composer, the Order of Maximilian for Science and Art.

## THEATRES.

## HAYMARKET.

Last Saturday Mr. Gilbert introduced to the boards of "the Little Theatre" a new five-act comedy, entitled "Charity." The piece belongs to that morbid class of productions which we have had only too frequent occasion to condemn. The more prominent on our list are the "Formosa" of Mr. Boucicault, and "The New Magdalen" of Mr. Wilkie Collins. In the first of these plays, a member of the frail sisterhood was destined to marry a gentleman of title; but this dénouement having attracted the attention of the Chamberlain, it was omitted in the later performances of the piece. In the second of these plays the warning was disregarded, and the story actually ends with the union of the repentant frail one to a clergyman. Mr. Gilbert soars a higher flight, and places his reformed delinquent under the protection of a colonial Bishop. It is not our intention to state the fable of this drama, because in one part of it the structure of the story so breaks down that we cannot understand it, and makes also of the last act an unsatisfactory mélange of incidents which serve only to bewilder the audience. The heroine, as performed by Miss Robertson, is an interesting as well as a benevolent lady, whose conduct and religious principles are unimpeachable, but whose notions of marriage are not those of the uncharitable world. Opposed to her are the two Smaileys, father and son (Mr. Howe and Mr. Kendal), whose principles of action are altogether mundane, but severely moral, in the conventional sense of morality, and who carry out in their conduct those principles with a logical exactness which allows no place for impulse and ignores all the feelings of the heart. These in particular are cautiously to be guarded against in the preliminaries of marriage; and in that proposed between the daughter of Mrs. Vanbrugh and Smailey, junior, the young lover is especially careful not to be misled by his emotions. Old Smailey, however, is not so guiltless a personage as might be expected, for in his hot youth he had dealings with the tramp, Ruth Tredget (Mrs. Alfred Mellon), which oblige him to consult her wishes, and at last lead to his downfall. As to Ruth Tredget herself, she is one of the objects of Mrs. Vanbrugh's bounty, which has redeemed her from degradation and placed her in a respectable position. All these parts were admirably acted. One of the minor agencies of the piece is one Fitz-Partington (Mr. Buckstone), who, as a private-inquiry detective, has undertaken two jobs—one, that of ascertaining Mrs. Vanbrugh's antecedents, and the other that of tracing a forgery to the elder Smailey. The comedy implied in such a character was skilfully brought out by the veteran actor, who manifested more than ordinary liking for the part. Mr. Chippendale, as Dr. Athelney, the colonial Bishop-elect, identified himself with the pious and compassionate churchman, who serves as chorus for the action. Much of the dialogue is telling and brilliant; but nothing can atone for the misconstruction of the story or the perplexities involved in the legal matters that form its basis. It is impossible, therefore, for an audience to feel any real interest in the general development. The theme of the drama is, as we have already suggested, one of those objectionable subjects which are seldom treated, even in the pulpit, and are altogether unfitted for the boards. We trust that managers will be taught by the failure of this experiment to abstain from attempting a false excitement by tampering with topics not suitable for public discussion.

## VAUDEVILLE.

A new burlesque was produced at this theatre on Saturday. It is entitled "Ruy Blas Righted; or, the Love, the Luger,

and the Lackey." When we mention that it is written by Mr. Reece it will be concluded that it was not without the elements of success, and, indeed, these were abundantly prominent in the composition. The satire of the dialogue extends far beyond the limits of the argument, and includes some political cartoons which provoked rather unseemly laughter. This affection for personality which has crept in amongst our burlesque-writers is much to be regretted, and qualifies injuriously much otherwise good work deserving of considerable praise. Messrs. James and Thorne elicit some excellent fun out of the materials supplied by the writer. Altogether, the entertainment had a capital reception.

## GAIETY.

One of Mr. Dickens's stories, "The Battle of Life," has been produced on the stage of this theatre with success. The adaptation has been skilfully made by his son, who has improved on the attempts hitherto accepted. The story has, indeed, been frequently dramatised. It lends itself readily to the stage, being divided into three parts. The adapter has kept close to the author's text, and we have therefore now a genuine representation. The characters are well supported; Miss Carlisle being graceful as Marion, Mr. Charles Neville an acceptable Alfred, and Mr. Harcourt an impressive Michael Warden. Mr. Toole as Ben Britain, and Miss Farren as Clemency Newcome, support their humorous episode with heartiness, animation, and, where needed, with pathetic power.

## CHARING CROSS.

On Monday a new drama, by Mr. John Daly Besemeres, was produced, entitled "Forget and Forgive." It is a piece after an old-fashioned type, written partly in easy blank verse, and containing a pathetic story. This play, in its progress, succeeded in pleasing and interesting; and there are points in its dialogue which give opportunity for very excellent acting. The characters, for the most part, are powerfully supported. Mr. Creswick and his son sustained the principal rôles—the former that of Tyrrel, a London merchant, and the latter that of Edmund Gray, a young artist. Edmund has just lost his mother, who has died uttering maledictions on his unknown father, by whom she has been greatly wronged. He is poor, and for a loan desires to deposit a picture with the merchant as a security, to which Tyrrel consents. After his departure, Tyrrel discovers that it is the portrait of his deserted wife, and that in all probability the borrower is his own son. This scene was acted by Mr. Creswick with great tact and feeling, and fully secured the success of the first act. The second shows the young artist taking the likeness of Lady Mabel, the daughter of Lord Self; and we soon perceive that they are mutually smitten. He is ignorant of her identity, but none the less cherishes a passion which he trusts Providence may one day gratify. The part of Mabel is carefully sustained by Miss Louise Carlyle, and is calculated to take a strong hold on the sympathies of the audience. Nor less powerful in another way is the character of Lord Self, which is admirably interpreted by Mr. Lin Rayne. His Lordship is a professed gambler, and encounters Luredin, Tyrrel's nephew (Mr. W. Holman), at play, and wins from him all his money. The young man is driven to desperation, and forges on his uncle, with the connivance of Enoch Hornbeam, the confidential clerk of the firm (Mr. A. Wood); a part which is most ably supported, and makes a decided impression on the audience. The wily villain induces Luredin to wed his daughter, Anne, foster-sister to Mabel (Miss Emily Seymour). Anne, though sorely tempted by her father to wrong-doing, is an estimable person, and in the end influences the catastrophe, converting it to a happy one from what threatened to be a tragic termination. Lord Self has contracted to marry his daughter to the rich merchant, in return for monetary advances. Meanwhile, Tyrrel has induced Gray to accept his patronage, and thus the young lover and the affianced lady are brought together. Lord Self sees the necessity for their separation, and willingly joins in a scheme with Hornbeam to fix Luredin's forgeries on Tyrrel's protégé. But Anne Hornbeam comes to the rescue. Edmund, having left the house from motives of honour, is represented as having fled from the consequences of his ungrateful guilt; but Anne induces her husband to bring back the fugitive, and to acknowledge his own criminality. Tyrrel, having been made aware of the love subsisting between Mabel and Edmund, willingly seizes the opportunity of making atonement, and resigns his claims to the lady in favour of his son. The story is clearly told, and the characters are well depicted and ably acted. The action, moreover, is illustrated by appropriate scenery. Altogether, the playwright and the players deserve unqualified commendation, and the production of a drama of such sterling merit does credit to the management. It is, indeed, a dramatic poem of which Lillo might have been proud.

## MR. F. C. BURNAND'S READINGS.

The practice of an author reading his works before a sympathising audience is one sanctioned by the custom of antiquity and by the example of some modern authors of great merit. Ordinary writers need not make the attempt, for they would assuredly fail. Mr. Burnand has won his laurels, and may therefore address the public with confidence. He has done so, and given to it his "Happy Thoughts," not only visibly with the pen, but in audible speech. It is pleasant to hear the sound of an author's voice who has pleased already with his silent books. Mr. Burnand has selected from his works two narratives. The first part of his reading is occupied with the whimsical description of his journey from Chopford to Furze, and his mistakes both at Furze Lodge and Furze Cottage. This part contains the portrait of a clever girl in the country, which everyone will recognise as true to the life. His evening at Plyte Fraser's, and the curious song which he is compelled to sing there, under circumstances adverse to success, are very amusing. The second part gives his miseries on board the yacht Sylphide, and contains also another girlish portrait—not, however, of a clever, but of a cunningly-simple young lady, who imposes on him very disagreeable tasks. In both parts Mr. Burnand is the hero of his own story—the Clown of his own pantomime—and is not afraid to exhibit his blunders and failures before an audience which laughs at as well as with him. Mr. Burnand can afford this, for he is an excellent mimic as well as a good reader, and histrionically acts out the characters of his own creation. His powers of impersonation are really great, his voice is clear and distinct, his humour genial and hearty. He provokes frequent laughter, and is sometimes exceedingly droll. It is evident he is well qualified to succeed in his especial aim—that of amusing a Christmas audience. For this purpose he has opened an entirely new gallery—being a spacious hall adjoining Hengler's, in Argyll-street—which we recommend our readers to visit without delay.

Lord Aberdare was, on Thursday week, present at the opening of new board schools in the neighbourhood of Cardiff, and, in the course of some remarks, expressed his approval of the plan pursued by the British and Foreign School Society as a basis for school operations.



## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## VIBRATION OF REEDS, STRINGS, AND PLATES.

Professor Tyndall began his third lecture on the Motions and Sensation of Sound, on Thursday week, Jan. 1, by stating that the action of reeds or vibrating tongues in the harmonica, concertina, and similar instruments, resembles that of the syren; and that by associating a suitable pipe with reeds the quality of the human voice might be imparted to their tones. In fact, the vocal organ in man is a reed instrument, the vibrating reed being elastic bands, termed vocal chords, placed at the top of the trachea, and capable of various degrees of tension, while the mouth, by changing its shape, resonates to the fundamental tone or to any of the over tones of the vocal chords. The Professor next considered the vibrations of strings; showing, in the first place, that the amount of motion communicated to the air by the vibrating string is too small to be perceived as sound, even at a small distance, and hence when strings are employed as sources of musical sounds they must be associated with surfaces which take up their vibrations and transfer them to the air; thus the tone of a harp, or of a piano, depends mainly upon the sound-board of the instrument. Among the effective illustrations of the conduction of sound was a perpendicular deal rod which rested on a musical box in the room beneath the lecture theatre. The tones produced by this instrument, previously inaudible, were distinctly heard when a guitar or wooden tray was laid on the top of the rod. Music may thus be laid on at pleasure. The object of the musician is to have a sufficient number of notes of different pitch. One way is to have strings of different lengths, as in the harp and pianoforte; while the violin-player virtually changes the length of his string by shifting the pressure of his finger. The pitch of the note of a string is also altered by its thickness, for which purpose wire is sometimes twisted round the string, as in the bass notes of a violoncello, and also by changing the degree of tension: thus a string vibrates with double rapidity when the stretching weight is increased four times. By way of illustration, the Professor exhibited the vibrations of a piece of indiarubber tubing, pointing out that when a series of pulses were sent in succession along the tube the direct and reflected pulses met, and by their coalescence divided the tube into a series of vibrating parts termed ventral segments, the points of rest between them being termed nodes. Then, making use of a monochord (a piano-wire stretched over a sound-box), he stated that, when the string is damped or stopped by a feather at one half or one third of its length and struck at its intermediate point, the string divides like the indiarubber tube; and this he proved by placing paper riders on the ventral segments and the nodes. When the string was made to vibrate, the riders on the ventral segments were thrown off, while those on the nodes still remained. The notes corresponding to the divisions of the string into aliquot parts are termed its harmonics (third, fifth, eighth, &c.) The lecture concluded with illustrations of the vibrations of plates, investigated chiefly by Chladni, who discovered that when sand is scattered over a vibrating surface it is driven from the vibrating portions and collects along the nodal lines. Many beautiful examples of this were exhibited; the subdivision of the sand on the plate becoming more minute as the note was made to rise in pitch. After exhibiting the figures produced on a circular plate, the Professor stated that when this plate is bent up it becomes a bell; and then, causing a large bell to be sounded, he said that when a bell sounds its deepest note it is divided into four vibrating parts, separated from each other by nodal lines, which run upwards from the sound-bow and cross each other at the crown.

## SOUNDING AND SENSITIVE FLAMES.

Professor Tyndall, in beginning his fourth lecture on Saturday last, alluded to the vibration of the strings of the Æolian harp produced by the action of wind, and to the fine sound given off by telegraph wires due to the same cause, the post acting the part of the sounding-board. He then adverted to the vibrations of bells, and made these evident on the surface of water in an inverted bell. When these vibrations were made very energetic in a glass bell-spray was tossed into the air and made visible when illuminated by electric light. By using alcohol spheroidal drops of spray were made to roll over the surface in a starlike figure. The Professor showed how musical sounds may be augmented by a flame, made to act the part of a sounding-board; and then, in a series of experiments with flames inclosed in tubes, he showed how flames produce musical tones, the pitch sinking as the tube is lengthened. A powerful fundamental note was given off by a wide glass tube with an argand burner, and the sound, emitted by a long tin tube, was violently explosive. Among many other interesting experiments was the exhibition of a flame upon the screen, by means of a concave mirror, first with the flame quiet, and then when singing. When the sound began, the continuous band of light was broken up into a series of flame images. This phenomenon was explained and illustrated by reference to the persistence of impressions on the retina. The Professor then showed how flames in a tube may be started into song by sounding a note corresponding to their pitch; and the flame in a tube thirteen inches long was silent until started by his voice. He next exhibited the influence of musical sounds on a parabolic jet of water, by means of the electric light. When a sound was produced the scattered drops gathered themselves together and formed a continuous arch, and the shadow was projected on a screen. This was followed by other exhibitions of the sensitiveness of flame to musical sounds. With a bat-wing gas-burner, when the flame was at the point of flaring, the action of a whistle and other sounds was very evident, with the sound at a considerable distance. That such a flame is a very delicate acoustic reagent the Professor showed in his concluding experiments. After exhibiting the reflection and refraction of light in the usual manner, he produced the same phenomena with sound, for which purpose he employed, instead of a lens, a collodion balloon filled with carbonic acid gas; the reflection and refraction being indicated by their evident action on the gas-flame from a statite burner. This method of demonstration Professor Tyndall said had never been seen before, even by philosophers; and to effect it he had to cut off, as far as possible, all sources of disturbance to the atmosphere, even closing all the ventilators of the lecture-room.

## VIBRATIONS OF RODS.—RESONANCE.

Professor Tyndall began his fifth lecture, on Tuesday last, with illustrations of the difference between transverse and longitudinal vibrations, exemplified by vibrating rods and wires, the pitch of the tone varying with their length. Among the examples was the instrument termed the iron fiddle, and a kind of harp composed of a series of wooden rods of different lengths, shrill sounds being produced by friction with resined fingers. In regard to these sounds, it was stated that at the point of highest vibration there is no change of density; but at the nodes, the place of no motion, the substance alternately contracts and expands. This fact was beautifully shown in a glass rod by means of polarised light (Biot's experiment). The light, which was excluded when the glass was at rest, passed

through when it was put into a state of strain by sonorous vibrations. The mechanical effect of longitudinal vibrations was made evident by their driving off a suspended ivory ball touching one end of a rod of wood; and by their intensity these vibrations shivered a glass rod into annular rings. The different rates of conduction of sound possessed by various substances, due to their different densities, having been noticed and illustrated (such as the fact that sound travels faster in deal than in mahogany), thus affording a means for estimating the velocity of sound, the Professor commented on and illustrated the analogy which exists between the vibrations of the substance of rods and those of air and other gases in pipes. Thus, a pipe stopped at one end vibrates in precisely the same manner as a solid rod fixed at one end. If the velocity of sound be the same in both, a rod and pipe of the same length will produce notes of the same pitch. When this is not the case the same pitch may be obtained by sufficiently lengthening the substance through which the sound travels more rapidly. The same analogy is found in regard to pipes open at both ends and rods free at both ends. The Professor next adverted to the resonance of tubes. He demonstrated that columns of air of a definite length resound to tuning-forks of definite rates of vibration by means of jars of various depths placed under tuning-forks. He stated that the length of a column of air which most perfectly resounds to a fork is one fourth of the length of the sonorous wave produced by the fork; the resonance being due to the synchronism which exists between the vibrating period of the fork and that of the column of air. By blowing across the mouth of a tube closed at one end a flutter of the air is produced; and the Pandean pipes were referred to as an example of pulses of this flutter being raised by the resonance of tubes to a musical sound. To this fact is also to be ascribed the sound of organ pipes. In these the air is agitated by causing it to issue from a narrow slit and to strike upon a cutting edge. The pulse of the flutter is raised to a musical sound by the resonance of the pipe.

The following courses of lectures will begin next week:—On Tuesday, Professor Rutherford on Respiration (five lectures); Thursday, Professor Duncan on Palæontology, with especial reference to Extinct Animals and the Physical Geography of their Time (six lectures); on Saturday, Professor Croom Robertson on Kant (four lectures). The weekly evening meetings will begin on Friday next—Professor Tyndall on the Acoustic Transparency and Opacity of the Atmosphere.

## LAW AND POLICE.

## TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Yesterday week Dr. Kenealy commented on the military evidence adduced for the prosecution, contending that the officers who had given evidence against the defendant had from the first been prejudiced against him. The learned counsel had an amusing controversy with the Lord Chief Justice and the jury, arising out of the contention on his part that, inasmuch as it had not been proved that there were lights in the room when Roger was bled at Canterbury, the operation might have been performed in the dark. The Lord Chief Justice having remarked that no man of common-sense would have attempted the operation without light, Dr. Kenealy said that "common-sense did not always prevail." The Lord Chief Justice's pointed rejoinder, "No, I see that," the learned counsel said he would take no notice of, but would "leave to history." The Tichborne photographs and daguerreotypes were all inspected with regard to Dr. Kenealy's assertion that they showed a pendent ear. But on this point, as a jurymen observed, there were twelve to one against the Doctor, and he vowed never to mention the photographs again.

On Monday Dr. Kenealy confined himself to an analysis of the family evidence. In the course of the day the lock of Roger's hair which had been produced by Lady Radcliffe was handed to the jury. The lock of hair from Melipilla, of which so much was heard in the earlier stages of the trial, was also submitted to the jury's inspection. In support of his assertion that the two young Bonapartes—Napoleon and Joseph—had forgotten their native tongue, Dr. Kenealy cited an extract from the *Boys' Journal*. He could not supply the Lord Chief Justice with the name of the writer; but his Lordship gave him references to better known authorities, who represented Napoleon at St. Helena to have conversed in Italian with his doctor and attendants.

Next day Dr. Kenealy reviewed the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, and proceeded to analyse the evidence as to the personal peculiarities of the defendant and Roger Tichborne, contending that the former could not be Arthur Orton. In the course of his speech he made an incidental observation that he was anxious to bring his remarks to a close as speedily as he could consistently with his duty to his client. The Lord Chief Justice here told him that he was not consuming time unnecessarily, and that what he was saying was only fair and proper.

Dr. Kenealy continued, on Wednesday, his analysis of the evidence respecting Roger Tichborne's manners and habits, and, comparing them with those of the defendant, contended that this part of the case was entirely in his client's favour. The learned counsel then returned to the tattoo marks, alleging as his reason that some of the jury seemed still to entertain a doubt on the subject, and said that the inventors of these marks were Mr. Bowker, Mr. Seymour, and Lord Beller. When he began to expatiate on the incredibility of Roger's mother never having heard of "that swelling and sloughing sore" which would result from a tattoo, a matter-of-fact jurymen told him he had not found tattooing a painful operation. From this Dr. Kenealy passed on to a vindication of Bogle.

The analysis of the Tichborne witnesses occupied the whole of Thursday. Dr. Kenealy said that no fewer than thirty-five "independent" witnesses, who knew Roger at Tichborne before he finally left England, were called for the defence, and distinctly identified the defendant as the same person. The Crown had only called one independent witness, old John Etheridge, who said the defendant was not Roger. With reference to the alleged resemblance of the defendant to Sir Henry Tichborne, Sir James Tichborne, Sir Edward Doughty, and Lady Tichborne, he said, as there was overwhelming evidence on that subject and as the Crown had put forward no rebutting testimony, which it was perfectly competent for them to have done, it must be taken that such resemblance was completely and conclusively proved. The learned counsel said that he attached great weight to the testimony of Miss Braine, who, having resided with the defendant and his family for nine months, said he was the same young man whom she knew as Roger Tichborne.

Mr. Baron Martin will presently retire from the Court of Exchequer, of which he has been one of the Barons since 1850; and Sir William Bodkin, who has long been suffering in health, has forwarded his resignation to the Home Office. We hear from Edinburgh that Lord Cowan has resigned his judgeship in the Court of Session.

In the Sheriff Court of Chancery, at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the case of "Foulton v. the Earl of Eglinton" was called. The petitioner seeks to have it declared that he is heir of provision under the law of entail to the title held by the Earl of Eglinton and the Eglinton estates, which include the lands of Eglinton, Dreghorn, and Eaglesham. The Sheriff ordered answers to be lodged to the petition.

Sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, was passed, on Monday, at the Middlesex Sessions, on William George Vale, who, as the salesman of Messrs. Draper, in Covent-garden Market, robbed them systematically. A confederate, named Isaacs, has absconded. Mary Williams, alias Smith, who at the last sessions pleaded guilty to stealing linen from the house of Sir Thomas Chambers, where she was in service, had excellent certificates of character produced from previous employers. She was discharged, on her own recognisances, to come up for judgment when called upon. On Tuesday Maxwell Harlock pleaded guilty to two indictments, charging him with having obtained money by false pretences. The prisoner, who was said to be the son of a county magistrate, had been previously convicted, and was now sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, with a like period of police supervision. A female shoplifter, named Timberlake, who has many previous convictions recorded against her at the Middlesex Sessions, was on Wednesday, by way of change, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, with a further seven years' police supervision.

The Commander-in-Chief has appeared at Marlborough-street as complainant against Charles Studdart Maunsell, a retired half-pay captain, for assault. The assailant, who described himself as the most ill-used man in the world, has been pestering the Horse Guards with letters about his grievances. Not being satisfied with the response made to them, he met the Duke of Cambridge in Pall-mall, and, rushing at him, hit his Royal Highness repeatedly on the chest. The magistrate remanded him.

On Thursday afternoon the convict Jean Luie, a witness for the Claimant in the Tichborne trial, was placed before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street, to answer the charge of perjury and other charges, preferred against him by the Crown. Some evidence having been given, the prisoner was remanded.

Patrick Wood, a bill-broker, carrying on business in the City under the style of Wood Brothers, was, on Tuesday, committed at the Mansion House on a charge of forging a promissory note for £100.

Having essayed, for a wager, to eat a pound of raw sprats and drink a bottle of rum, George Harris, of Rotherhithe, was found helpless and unconscious on the pavement, and so alarmingly ill that the divisional surgeon had to be sent for. Almost the first experience of recovered consciousness on the part of Mr. Harris was being fined ten shillings by Mr. Maude.

Francis William Bryan, summoned at Southwark, for travelling on the Brighton line in a first-class carriage, with a third-class ticket, has been fined ten shillings and costs. At Clerkenwell, several persons have been summoned by the Great Northern Railway Company for attempts to defraud, and heavily fined.

Alfred Walker, boot and shoe manufacturer and leather merchant, of Leicester and Birmingham, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for fraudulently disposing of a quantity of elastic webbing, purchased otherwise than in regular course of trade, within four months of the liquidation of his affairs.

The Stafford clergyman's cook, who pretended to have had a desperate encounter with a burglar and to have defended her master's property at the peril of her life, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for the petty larceny committed under the ingenious guise of female heroism.

Sentence of penal servitude for five years has been passed on the two sailors, Keats and Burrage, who murderously attacked a warder in the bath-room of Lewes Naval Prison. The praiseworthy conduct of a prisoner, named Rayner, who took the part of the officer, Whyburn, is to be brought under the notice of the Home Secretary.

Four men were hanged on Monday for capital offences. Charles Dawson and William Thompson were executed at Durham for the murder of their paramours, and Edward Gough for stabbing a man during a fight. Thomas Corrigan was executed at Liverpool for murdering his mother while he was intoxicated. Thomas Ward Nicholls, who was sentenced to death at the Aylesbury Assizes on the 23rd ult. for the wilful murder of his wife at Olney, has been reprieved.

## THE LATE REV. J. H. HINTON.

The Rev. John Howard Hinton, a Baptist minister of some eminence among the Nonconformist congregations, died at Clifton, Bristol, two or three weeks ago. He was eighty-two years of age, having been born at Oxford, in 1791. He was son of a Baptist minister, and was educated at the Baptist College of Bristol, but took his degree of M.A. at the University of Edinburgh. His first charge in the ministry was at Haverfordwest, whence he removed to Reading, and afterwards became pastor of the church and congregation in Devonshire-square, Bishopgate-street. Five or six years ago he left London, and retired to a private life at Clifton. Mr. Hinton was not only a good and useful minister of religion, but was the author of some literary works of merit, besides his theological writings. He was the editor, amongst other publications, of a history and description of the United States of America, and of a book on the elements of natural history. The funeral of Mr. Hinton, in the cemetery at Arno's Vale, near Clifton, was attended by most of the Baptist and Independent ministers of Bristol.

## TEMPLE STREET, NAGASAKI.

Our Special Artist lately in China and Japan has contributed the sketch of a street scene in the town of Nagasaki, one of the chief Japanese imperial cities. The temples here are visited by many devout worshippers; and their priests, as well as their gods, are comfortably lodged, while they are still better fed and paid. These sacred buildings are surrounded with groves and shrubberies, which are very pleasant; tea-gardens are neatly laid out with gravelled paths, adorned with fountains and grottos, and planted with orange-trees, camellias, and other flowering shrubs or herbs, as well as the cypress and yew. The town itself is irregularly built on the slopes of the beautiful hills overlooking a landlocked harbour, with many hamlets, villas, and tea-gardens in its agreeable neighbourhood. Some of the streets are very steep, and the ascent here and there is by the aid of steps. There is an air of general bustle in the shops and bazaars, where silks, bronzes, porcelain, and lacquer-ware, besides fruits, wine, and tobacco, are quickly sold. Nagasaki, in short, is rather a lively place for the other side of Asia.





THE LATE SIR JOSEPH COWEN, M.P.



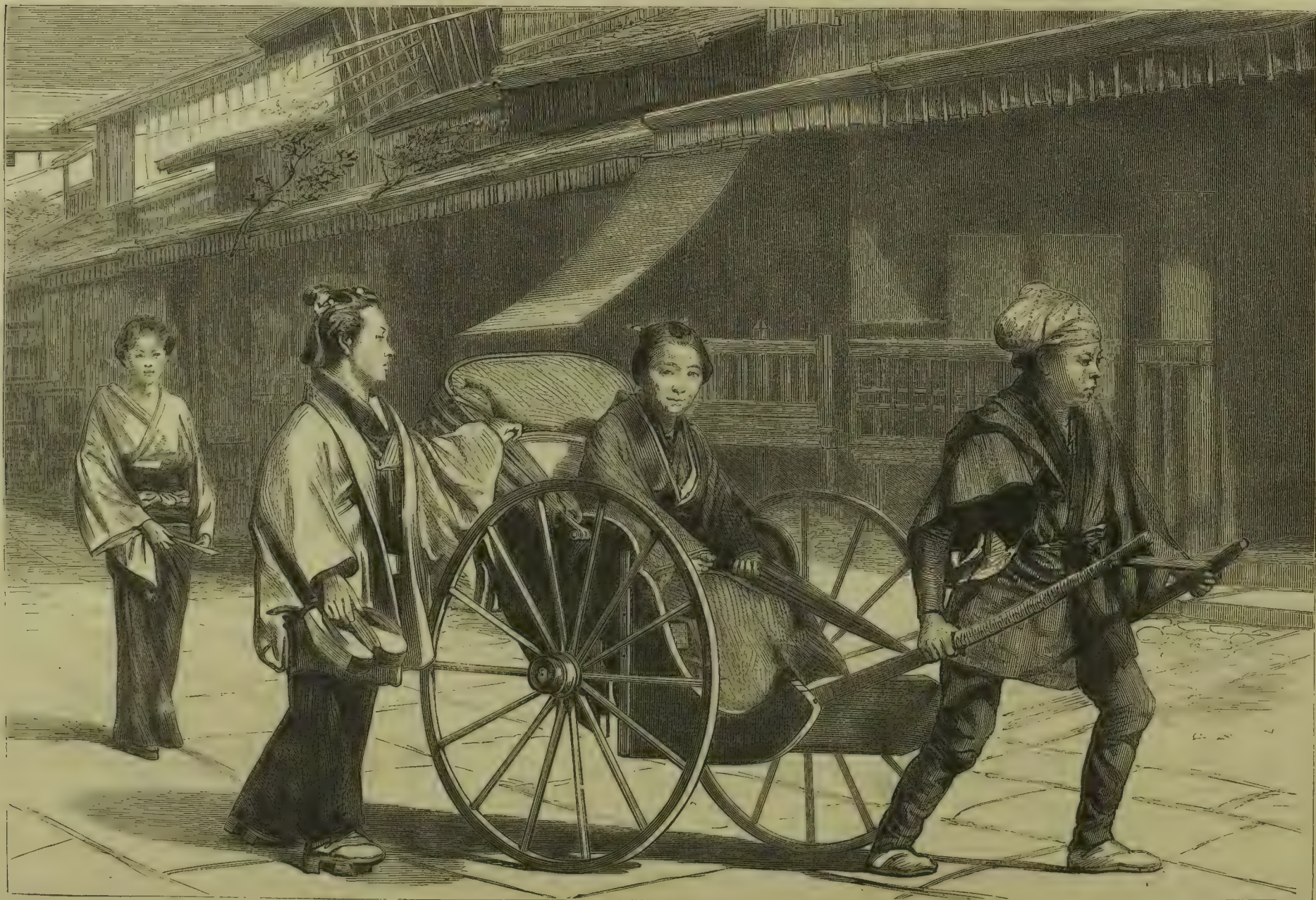
THE LATE REV. J. H. HINTON, OF BRISTOL.

## THE LATE SIR JOSEPH COWEN, M.P.

The death of Sir Joseph Cowen, on the 19th ult., at his residence, Stella Hall, Blaydon-on-Tyne, was recorded in our Paper. He was born at Greenside, near Winlaton, in February, 1800, so that he was nearly seventy-four years of age. As a boy, he was brought up to his father's trade, that of a working chain-maker in the factory of Sir Ambrose Crowley and Co., at Winlaton and Swalwell, on the Tyne. But in 1814 the business of Messrs. Crowley was removed from Winlaton, and the father of Sir Joseph Cowen was enabled to set up a workshop

or small factory on his own account. After working with his father till 1823 or 1824, Joseph Cowen went to join his brother-in-law, Mr. Anthony Forster, in the business of firebrick making, at Blaydon Burn. He was first manager of these works, afterwards partner, and finally sole proprietor. He introduced great improvements, and at the time of his death Sir Joseph was at the head of one of the largest firebrick and gas retort works in the kingdom, besides being concerned in coal-mining and other extensive industrial enterprises. Sir Joseph Cowen was an active Liberal politician, and was elected M.P. for Newcastle in 1865; he was

re-elected in 1868. He also performed great public services as chairman of the River Tyne Improvement Commissioners, who have completed a series of the most extensive river works in the kingdom. Without any assistance from the Government, except in the way of loans, Mr. Ure, their engineer, made the Tyne a harbour of refuge, the only one between the Humber and Leith Roads. Hundreds of vessels seek its shelter every winter in gales of wind, which otherwise would be cast ashore and their crews drowned. The Government, in acknowledgment of Sir Joseph Cowen's twenty years' gratuitous services to the trade of the country as chairman of the River Tyne



SKETCHES IN JAPAN : TEMPLE-STREET, NAGASAKI.



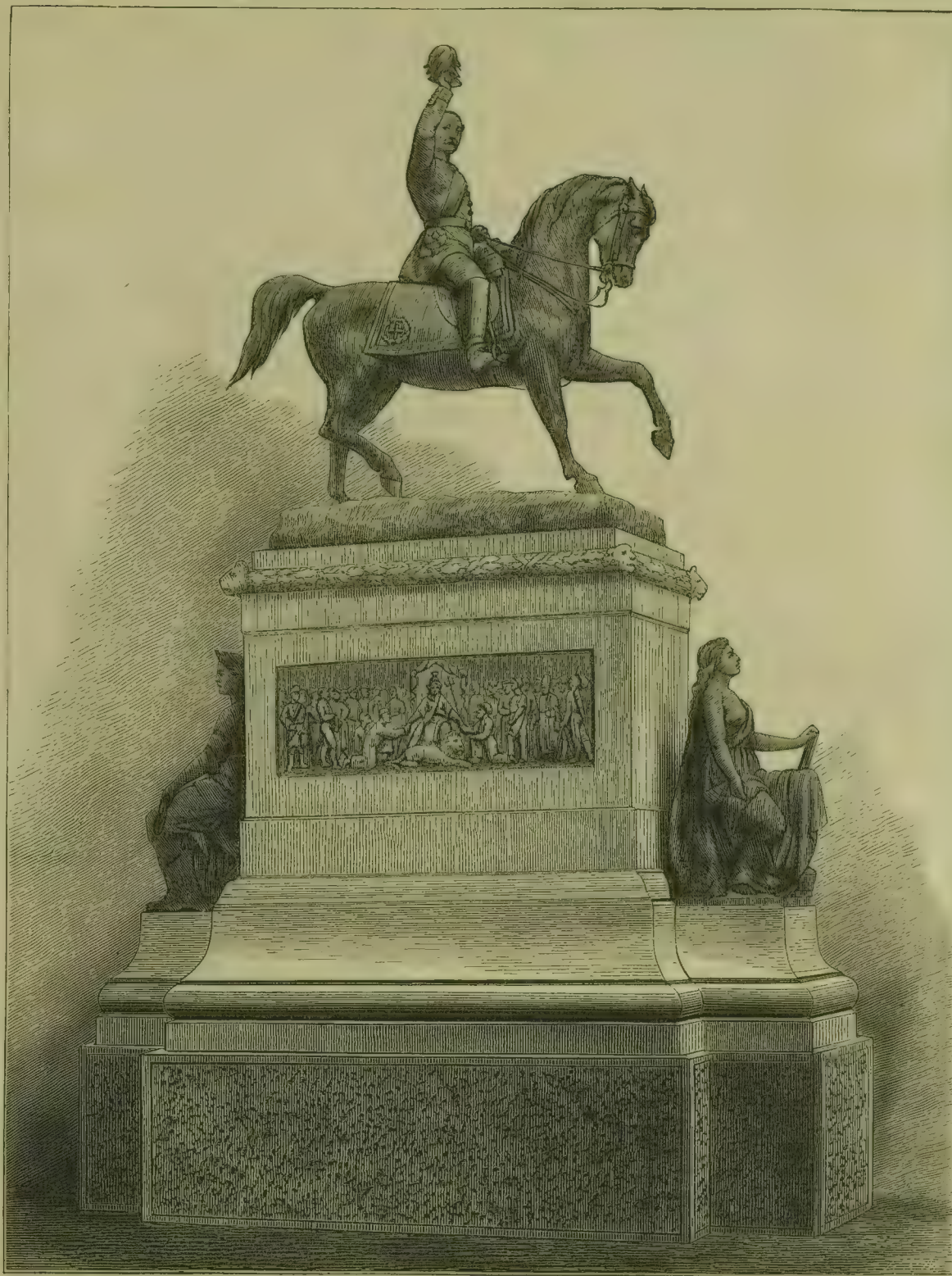
Commissioners, conferred the honour of knighthood upon him in November, 1871. The portrait is copied from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

### THE PRINCE CONSORT STATUE.

The monument in Holborn Circus, at the west end of the Holborn Viaduct, just now unveiled to public view, is an equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort. This bronze group, which is the work of Mr. Bacon, sculptor, and cost £2000, was a gift to the Corporation and city of London from Mr. Charles Oppenheim. It represents the beloved and lamented Prince Albert seated on horseback and hat in hand, as in the act of returning a salute. The bronze was cast by Messrs. Young and Co., of Pimlico. The pedestal, which was provided by the Corporation, consists of a rustic base of grey granite, from Westmorland, surmounted by a moulded and polished block of red granite, from the Ross-shire quarries. At each end is a bronze statuette—the one representing "Peace," and the other "History." Bas-reliefs are inserted in the sides of the pedestal. In one of them Prince Albert is shown laying a foundation-stone; in the other Britannia appears distributing gifts to successful competitors in the peaceful arts. The sculpture has been executed by Mr. Bacon, and the masonry by Messrs. Hill, Keddell, and Waldram.

### A MEETING ON THE SEA.

The fine steam-ship *Sarmatian*, hired by Government for the transport of troops to the Cold Coast, took out the 42nd Highlanders, whose departure for the Ashantee war has been noticed by us. On the morning of the 7th ult., when about a hundred miles off the Portuguese shore, a little below Lisbon, this vessel passed the Channel squadron,



STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT IN HOLBORN-CIRCUS.

then making for the port of Lisbon. We are much obliged to Sub-Lieutenant Gustavus H. Yonge, of H.M.S. *Triumph*, for his sketch of the interesting scene. The ships of the squadron were in two columns of divisions, ranged in line ahead, the first division being on the starboard side. When the *Sarmatian* got sight of them she altered her course, so as to pass on their larboard, within two or three hundred yards of the second division. Our Engraving, from Mr. Yonge's sketch, represents the ships of war, enumerated from left to right, in their actual order, as follows, the *Agincourt* leading the column:—H.M.S. *Agincourt*, H.M.S. *Northumberland*, H.M.S. *Resistance*, H.M.S. *Sultan*, H.M.S. *Hercules*, and H.M.S. *Triumph*. The *Sarmatian*, with a "12" painted in large figures in two places on her quarters fore and aft, is advancing in an opposite direction, and is just abreast of the *Hercules*. Every ship had its band of music ready, and, as the *Sarmatian* passed, they struck up "Bonny Dundee," or "The British Grenadier," or some other appropriate tune. The soldiers of the "Black Watch" Highland regiment, when they heard these familiar strains, burst into loud cheers, which were heartily returned by the sailors of the fleet. Ten days before (on Nov. 27), when the squadron was lying off Madeira, it had a pleasant meeting with the transports *Himalaya* and *Tamar*, conveying a battalion each of the Rifle Brigade and the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers to the Ashantee war. Lieutenant Yonge writes to us of this circumstance in a very gratifying spirit. He tells us how Admiral Hornby directed the crews of the ships to cheer the soldiers, and the ship's bands to play, when the transports left the anchorage, after a stay there of sixteen hours, during which the naval and military officers exchanged compliments and friendly visits.



THE TRANSPORT SARMATIAN, BOUND FOR THE GOLD COAST, PASSING THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.







**PETER ROBINSON'S**  
COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE  
is the Cheapest and the Largest  
Warehouse of its kind  
in England.

**THE JAVA CLOTH**, a new, useful,  
and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides),  
pronounced to be the best yet introduced.  
#1 5s. 6d. the Full Gown Piece.  
Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained  
at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse,  
256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

**THE WAVERLEY CLOTH**, in Black.  
At the request of many of his customers, PETER ROBINSON  
is reproducing this beautiful and useful material (first introduced by  
him). It is alike on both sides, and quite inexpensive. Patterns free.  
Peter Robinson's General Mourning Warehouse,  
256 to 262, Regent-street, W.

**VIENNESE BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK**  
at 3s. 11d. per yard (63 2s. 6d. for 20 yards),  
and a cheap lot of Rich Black  
Poult de Soies and Cachemire Silks,  
from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard—much under value—  
at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
256 to 262, Regent-street, W. Patterns free.

**DEGOVE'S BLACK SILK**, a further  
important improvement of this celebrated Silk in New  
Shades of Black to suit any taste or occasion.  
The qualities at 43 10s. and 5s.  
for 14 yards (any length cut) are very good and  
remarkably cheap.

Patterns will be forwarded free on application to  
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse,  
256 to 262, Regent-street, W.  
Observe the Address.

**FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK**  
COSTUMES,  
made from Degove's Silk,  
at 51, 61, 71, and 101 pieces.  
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
256 to 262, Regent-street, London, W.

**GRAPES.—A LARGE STOCK of**  
ALBERT CRAPES,  
COURTAULD'S CRAPES,  
and GROUT'S CRAPES,  
are being sold much under value,  
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

**ENGRAVINGS FREE.**  
**COURT, BALL, EVENING, and DINNER**  
DRESSES.  
A Large Variety of the most novel and recherché description  
is now being shown at Peter Robinson's  
New and Spacious Show-Rooms.  
Pretty Tartan Dresses for Young Ladies at a guinea.  
Brussels Net at 23s. 6d. and upwards, fully trimmed.  
Materials for Boddies given with all.  
Observe the address.  
PETER ROBINSON'S Court and General Mourning Warehouse,  
256 to 262, Regent-street.

**URGENT MOURNING.**  
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or  
TELEGRAM."  
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on  
approval—no matter the distance—  
with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required),  
without extra charge.  
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
256, Regent-street, London.

**MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,**  
IN CORRECT TASTE,  
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street,  
at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New  
Mourning Fabrics, 35s. to 5s.  
trimmed crapes.

**SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.**  
Previous to Stock-taking, all Dress Lengths of Plain and  
Fancy Silks at a considerable reduction in price.  
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108 Oxford-street, W.

**POPLIN LA REINE,**  
of Silk and Wool, specially adapted for Early Spring wear,  
price 2 1/2s. the Dress of 14 yards.  
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108 Oxford-street, W.

**SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS MONTH.**  
**LADIES' MADE COSTUMES.**  
An unusually large collection, in every description  
of fabric suitable to the present season, including  
Cheviot and Homespun Tweeds, Silk and Wool Poplins, Drap des  
Dames, Silk Repp, &c., the Boyeuse Serge, ready for wear,  
49s. 6d. each.  
All the above are made and designed from the latest Paris models.  
The Book of New Illustrations for this Season post-free.  
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108 Oxford-street, London.

**FOR WINTER OR TRAVELLING DRESSES.**  
**RUSSIAN and INVERARY TWEEDS.**  
In rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Réceda, Bronze,  
Violet des Alpes, &c., from 18s. 9d. to 35s. the Dress.  
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108 Oxford-street, London.

**IN WHITE, BLACK, and ALL COLOURS.**  
**VELVET—FINISHED VELVETEEN.**  
Beautifully Soft Velvet Pile, Fast Black, and in  
Réceda, Bronze, Violet, Brown, Green, &c.,  
2s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. per yard, very cheap.  
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108 Oxford-street, London.

**The "Leather" Make of Reversible**  
**YOKOHAMA SILK**, in Evening Colours.  
This splendid novelty in White, Black, and all new Colours,  
including Ciel d'Italie, Bleu du Shah, Violet des Alpes, Vert Oxide,  
Vert de Thé, Gris d'Argent, Ardoise Foncé, &c., is 46 in. wide,  
35s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. the Dress, being made expressly for, can be obtained  
only from,  
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108 Oxford-street, London.

**FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES.**  
**RICH JAPANESE SILKS.**  
In White, Black, and forty-six Shades of Colour, including  
the new Réceda, Bronze, Vert de Thé, Violet des Alpes, Crème de la  
Crème, Cerise, Corail, &c., 25s. 6d. the Dress, or 2s. 4 1/2d. per yard.  
These goods are all of the highest quality. Patterns free.

**TULLE, TARTAN, MUSLIN, OR GRENADE.**  
**MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES.**  
Always ready, several hundred Robes, new Designs in White,  
Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 9d. to 200s.  
The "Ada," a most charming dress, with Fanter, Flounces, and  
ample trained Skirt, 1 guinea—4 guineas a substantial box included.  
All orders, for any number of Dresses, dispatched same day  
as received.  
The Book of New Illustrations for this Season post-free.  
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108 Oxford-street, London.

**PETER ROBINSON'S REGISTERED**  
**HOME-SPUN CHEVIOT SERGES,**  
beautifully soft and warm, in all the New Mixtures,  
25s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress.

**SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF**  
**FINE FRENCH MERINOES,**  
in all the Colours, from 2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.  
Fancy Shirting Flannels (first colours), 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d. per yd.  
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108 Oxford-street.—(Patterns free.)

**IN WHITE, BLACK, and FORTY-EIGHT COLOURS.**  
**TARTAN for BALL DRESSES.**  
All 11s. 9d. the piece of 16 yards, 64 inches wide.  
Also, a great variety of Gold and Silver ditto,  
in Stripes, Spots, Stars, and other figures.—Patterns free.

**RUSSIAN SEAL FUR JACKETS.**  
Velvet Jackets and Mantles, Trimmed Fur.  
Notwithstanding the advance in price of all furs, PETER  
ROBINSON still continues to sell his stock at the old prices.

**OPERA MANTLES.**  
A magnificent stock for selection, at prices varying from 21s.  
to 10s.  
German Wore Operas, 10s. 9d.  
Woolen Mantles, from 21s. each.  
Illustrations free on application.  
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108 Oxford-street, W.

**HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE** beg  
to announce that they are now holding their ANNUAL  
WINTER SALE of Goods at reduced prices.  
At the same time they are offering the remaining portion of the  
Stock of the late firm of SEWELL and CO., consisting of Moiré  
Antiques, Plain and Fancy Silks, Cretonnes and Chintzes, Reps and  
Damas for Curtains, Aubusson and Brussels Carpets, and Dress  
Materials.  
The Goods in each of the above departments have been re-marked  
at prices which will ensure their entire disposal.  
Waterloo House, Pall-mall East and, Cockspur-street, London.

**CHAPMAN'S GREAT CLEARANCE**  
SALE, from MONDAY, Jan. 5, to SATURDAY, 31, inclusive.  
Stock Value—Twenty Thousand Pounds.  
Patterns of all Goods free.

**SILKS.**  
Black Silks, Ten Thousand Pounds Worth.  
Black Silks, Imperial Lake .. 3s. 11d. and 4s. 3 1/2d. per yard.  
Black Silks, Bonnet's .. 3s. 11d. .. 4s. 4d. ..  
Black Silks, Rich Lyons .. 5s. 11d. ..  
Black Silks, Good Quality .. 2s. 11d. ..  
Coloured Silks, Rich Gros Grain .. 2s. 11d. ..  
Japanese Silks, a Large Variety .. 1s. 8d. ..  
Japanese Silks, Richest Quality .. 2s. 2d. ..  
Japanese Silks, Rich Figure .. 1s. 11d. ..  
Japanese Silks, Striped, very Rich .. 1s. 11d. ..  
Silk Velvets, Superior .. 4s. 11d. ..  
Silk Velvets, very Rich .. 10s. 6d. ..  
Silk Velvet, Lyons .. 12s. 0d. ..

**DRESSES.**  
Velvet Black, Matchless .. 2s. 6d. per yard.  
Velvet Black, New Patent .. 3s. 6d. ..  
Velvet Black, Double Dyed .. 4s. 6d. ..  
Graville Twill .. 1s. 0d. ..  
Tulle Diagonal .. 1s. 0d. ..  
Satin Cloths, Superior Quality .. 1s. 9d. ..  
French Merinos, Finest Quality made .. 2s. 6d. ..  
French Merinos, Second Quality, 42 in. wide .. 1s. 9d. ..  
Corded Cloth, Good Medium Dress .. 1s. 0d. ..  
Crisp Cashmere Serge .. 1s. 3d. ..  
Silk Remnants, various, suitable for Children's Dresses .. 1s. 3d. ..  
Sealskin Jackets will be sold at cost price 23 15s. and 27 15s. each.  
CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

**FIRE at HALIFAX.**  
THE SALVAGE STOCK  
from Messrs. LISTER and COMPANY, a  
portion of whose premises were destroyed  
by fire on Dec. 4 last. We intend having a  
GRAND SALE, NEXT WEEK, of the above  
SALVAGE, on our Premises, 534, 535, 536,  
and 537, New Oxford-street.  
We shall also continue the Sale of George  
Beynon's Stock, of Croydon, and the Stock of  
Mr. H. Howard, of Colchester, as previously  
advertised by us. Many reductions having  
been made, some wonderful Bargains will be  
offered in the various departments.

**HENRY GLAVE'S SALE.**  
SALVAGE AND OTHER STOCKS.  
£20,000 worth of Rich Silks, Foreign and  
British Dress Fabrics, Plain Household  
Draperies, Handsome Costumes, Lace and  
Muslin Curtains, Fancy Goods, Under-  
clothing, Outfittings, Ball Dresses, a Ware-  
house-full of Lace Flowers, Furs, Feathers,  
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosery, Pocket Hand-  
kerchiefs, Scarfs, and Ties, at nominal  
prices.

**HENRY GLAVE,**  
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.  
**PATTERNS SENT**  
FREE  
of BAKER and CRISP'S  
**REGULAR STOCK at REDUCED**  
**PRICES.**  
BLACK SILK EXTRAORDINARY 18s. 6d. to 5s.  
COLOURED SILKS .. 20s. 6d. to 3s.  
FANCY SILKS .. 25s. 6d. to 3s.  
JAPANESE SILKS .. 18s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.  
**EVENING DRESS FABRICS**  
FOR THE SEASON  
TARTAN and MUSLIN .. 6s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.  
GRENADES and GAUZES .. 5s. 11d. to 25s. 0d.  
CHAMBRAY GAUZES .. 23s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.  
**WINTER DRESSES.**  
SERGES and DIAGONALS .. 3s. 6d. to 21s.  
SATENS and COSTUME CLOTHS .. 3s. 6d. to 21s.  
POPLAINS and 100 other Fabrics .. 3s. 6d. to 21s.  
**VELVETEENS in BLACK** .. 15s. 6d. to 25s.  
**VELVETEENS in COLOURS** .. 21s. to 29s. 6d.  
**VELVETEENS in STRIPES** .. 25s. 6d. to 31s.  
Patterns sent free.

**BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.**  
**BURGESS'S JANUARY SALE.**  
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.  
Dresses, Grenadines, Muslins, Percalés,  
Serges, Cheviots, Costumes, Polonaises, All  
reduced, regardless of cost. Patterns and  
Catalogues free.  
BURGESS, 65, Oxford-street.

**HALF-YEARLY SALE, AT REDUCED RATES.**  
**HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. will hold**  
their HALF-YEARLY SALE on MONDAY, the 12th inst.,  
and continue the same DAILY for Thirty Days. Large quantities  
of valuable Merchandise will be offered in all the Departments at  
greatly reduced rates. Detailed Catalogues forwarded post-free.  
5, 7, 9, Regent-street (near Pall-mall).

**HALF-YEARLY SALE.**  
**HOWELL, JAMES, and CO., 5, 7, and**  
9, Regent-street (near Pall-mall).  
The Stock of elegant PLAIN BLACK and COLOURED SILKS  
being unusually large, Messrs. Howell, James, and Co. have decided  
to reduce the prices very considerably. Upwards of Ten Thousand  
Yards of Rich Black Silks will be placed on their counters on  
MONDAY, the 12th inst., and DAILY until the beginning of  
February, at the following prices (much below their value):—  
4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d.  
the yard, wide width.  
Patterns post-free. Five per cent discount for cash.  
5, 7, 9, Regent-street (near Pall-mall).

**BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS, the richest**  
quality, Wide Width, sacrificed at 4s. 6d. the yard.—HARVEY  
and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns free.

**JAPANESE.—The largest and most varied**  
Stock, chiefly the German make, excellent for wear, at prices  
hitherto unknown, beginning at 10s. the yard—the same has been  
sold at 2s. 6d.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster  
Bridge. Patterns post-free.

**BLACK and COLOURED VELVETEENS.**  
Widest at 2s. 2d., 4d., and 3s. 6d. The quality at 2s. 6d. is  
bright and silky. This firm the first to place velveteens before the  
public have sold many thousands dresses, and never heard a com-  
plaint. Patterns post-free.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House,  
Westminster Bridge.

**MERINO.—After all, there is no dress**  
which gives such entire satisfaction as FRENCH MERINO.  
Softest wool, very fine and wide, in brilliant colours. All at 2s. the  
yard. The quality has been scrupulously kept up, and can be had  
only at Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge. Patterns post-free.—  
HARVEY and CO. Established 50 years.

**REGENT HOUSE, 238, 240, 242,**  
REGENT-STREET; 26 and 27, ARGYLL-STREET.

**ALLISON and CO.'S usual ANNUAL**  
SALE of SURPLUS FANCY STOCK commenced MONDAY  
(29th ult.), and will continue for a few weeks. An inspection is  
respectfully solicited. Patterns free.

**MRS. YOUNG'S SALE.**  
UNDERCLOTHING.  
Chemises, in Lots of Three for 5s. 0d.  
" " " " 8s. 6d.  
" " " " 14s. 0d.  
" " " " 14s. 0d.  
Night Dresses .. 11s. 9d.  
" " " " 14s. 0d.  
" " " " 17s. 9d.  
Drawers .. 5s. 0d.  
" " " " 8s. 0d.  
" " " " 11s. 9d.  
" " " " 14s. 9d.  
128, 129, Oxford-street, London, W.

**MRS. YOUNG'S SALE.—CORSETS.**  
Paris Wore Corsets .. 4s. 11d. the pair.  
Thomson's Glove-Fitting Ditto .. 4s. 11d.  
Size of Waist only measured for.  
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**MRS. YOUNG'S SALE.**  
DRESSING-GOWNS.  
In Twilled Flannel, all colours .. 17s. 9d.  
In Saxony, Plain or Plain .. 21s. 0d.  
Patterns and Illustrations post-free.  
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**MRS. YOUNG'S SALE.—BABY LINEN.**  
Write for the "Yellow List," containing over one hundred  
Lots of really cheap selections from an enormous stock.  
128, 129, Oxford-street, London, W.

**CASHMERE HATS for LADIES.**  
Registered. "The Novelty of the Season."  
"Some of the black Hats, ornamented with the new drooping  
feathers, are eminently picturesque."—The Queen.

**FRANCE.—£6 16s. 6d.—The Political**  
state of France has had the effect of reducing the prices of  
Manufactured Silk, and Messrs. JAY are glad to announce they can  
now sell a Fashionable BLACK SILK COSTUME for 6s.  
JAYS.

**£2 12s. 6d. EACH.—Fashionably made—**  
up WINTER BLACK STUFF COSTUMES, full quantities,  
and trimmed after models from the best houses in Paris, 2 1/2 gs.  
JAYS.

**FASHIONABLE BLACK SILK**  
COSTUMES, 6s. each.  
BLACK SILKS.

Ladies in search of this useful material will find a choice selection  
at Messrs. JAYS for 25s. the Dress, or 7s. 6d. the yard. Costumes  
from the best French Models made to price and order with only the  
additional cost of trimmings.  
"It would be impossible to give a detailed description of all the  
novel costumes imported by Messrs. Jay; but the black silks made  
with square tucks, velvet sleeves, jackets, and velvet sashes  
with looped up with jet buckles, the delicate grey silks trimmed with  
clipped platings and silver buckles, the violet silk and velvet  
costumes with steel buckles, are quite masterpieces in composi-  
tion."—From "The Queen."

**SUDDEN MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY are**  
always provided with experienced dressmakers and milliners,  
ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to pur-  
chasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning  
require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take  
with them dresses, bonnets, and millinery, besides materials, at 1s.  
per yard and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain figures,  
and at the same price as if purchased at the London General  
Mourning Warehouse, in Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are  
also given for household mourning at a great saving to large or  
small families.

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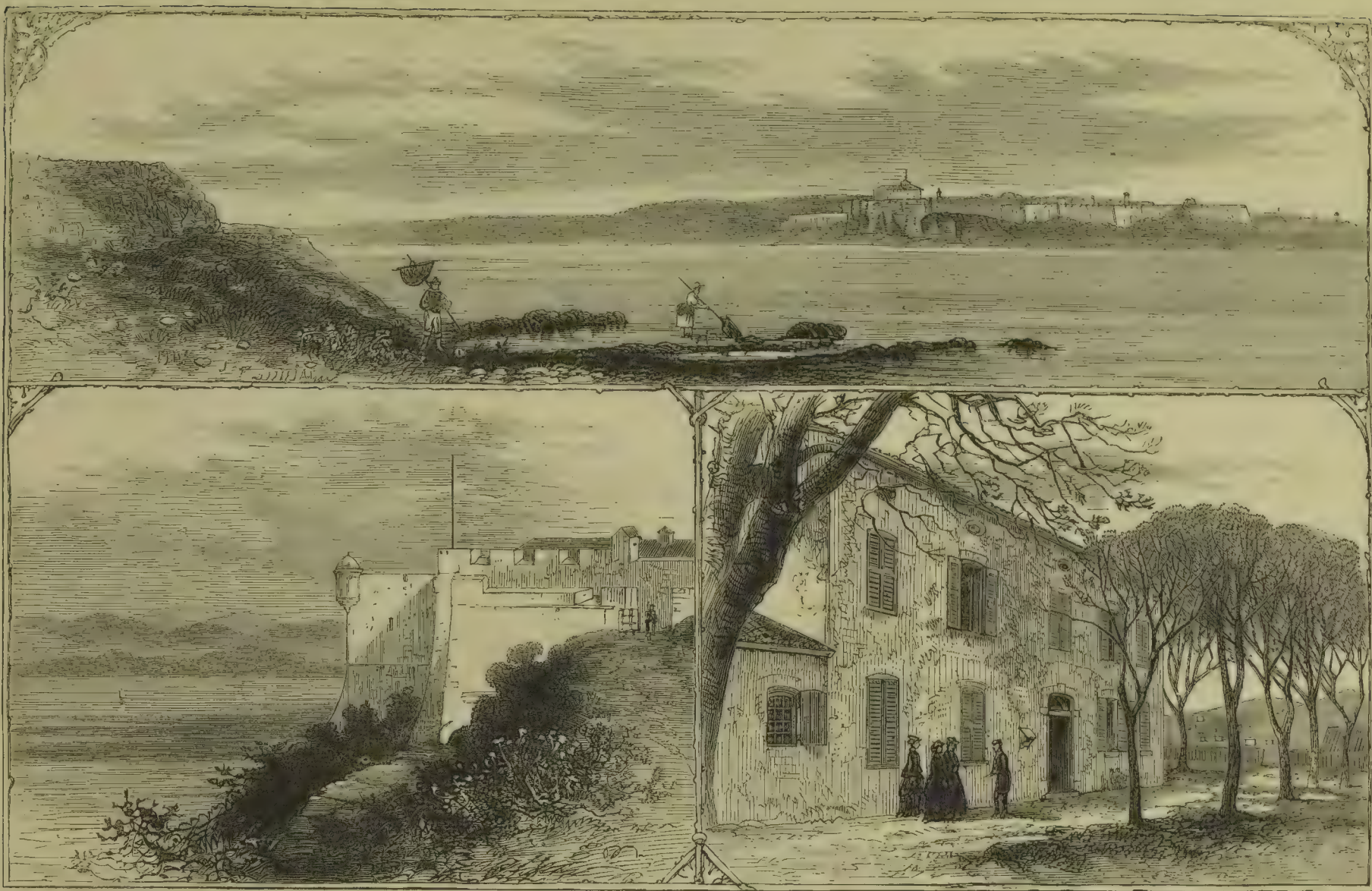
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CHRISTMAS PARTY AT THE ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.



## THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.

The *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 30, 1871, contained a sketch of the blind basket-makers at work in one of the London institutions for the benefit of persons afflicted with loss of sight. We at the same time noticed a book, then recently published, by Dr. T. R. Armitage, one of the council of the British and Foreign Blind Association, and himself blind, recommending that they should be taught more profitable work than the making of baskets or mats. In Paris, during the past forty years, and in the United States of America, for many years past, a large number of those endowed with musical talent have been specially trained for the professions of pianoforte tuner and performer and teacher of piano or organ playing. For the first-named employment, more especially, it is proved by experience that the blind have really a natural aptitude superior to that of most persons who can see. They are enabled to read instrumental or vocal music with perfect facility by the use of raised or pricked-out characters for its notation, to be felt with the hand and so to be learnt by rote. The bass part of a pianoforte score, for instance, can be read and learnt by using the right hand to feel and the left hand to play; the treble part by feeling with the left and playing with the right; after which, both parts having been learnt, they can be played together. It is probable that the deprivation of sight, by leaving a greater amount of nerve-force or brain-force at the disposal of the sense of hearing, may render the ear more finely susceptible of differences in musical tone; and the memory will likewise be stronger to retain and quicker to learn both the melody and the harmonic arrangement of a musical composition.

We are very glad now to be able to return to the subject, in connection with one of this week's Engravings, which shows the Christmas party of pupils of the Royal Normal College for the Blind and Academy of Music at Upper Norwood. It is our earnest hope that public support may be liberally and promptly given to this most interesting and deserving national institution, which was opened in March, 1872. As its benefits are designed for the whole of the United Kingdom, not for London alone, local efforts have been made at Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds, Glasgow and Edinburgh, to obtain the funds needed for its secure establishment and maintenance upon a suitable scale. We would invite the friendly aid of our contemporaries on the provincial press, along with the metropolitan daily and weekly journals, to advocate this good cause. Thirty thousand is the estimated number of the blind in Great Britain and Ireland. There is no reason why they should not be taught to earn their own livelihood. It must be confessed that the simple manual labours of weaving and plaiting—work rather fit for prisoners in a House of Correction—which are offered to the inmates of some well-endowed Asylums for the Blind, can never answer this purpose. Five or six shillings a week may be earned, in this way, by the pupils who are discharged from the Asylum; but for the remaining cost of their living they must either be a permanent burden on the charity of friends, or must be relieved at the expense of the poor rate. There are a few other occupations, for which blind persons are not entirely disqualified, and in which some may possibly get employment, as a favour, at very low wages, from eight to ten or twelve shillings a week. But their general condition, if not destitute, is extremely depressed; and even those who are maintained by the assistance of their own family must often desire in vain the means of gaining an independence. We believe that, in a great many cases, not only in the lower but in the middle ranks of society, life-long distress might be saved by providing for the special instruction of the blind in some remunerative employment connected with the art of music. It is most creditable to the leading members of the great London piano-manufacturing trade that they have, in accordance with our suggestion two years ago, frankly attached themselves to this movement. The new institution has been much favoured also with the patronage of the highest English nobility, led by the Dukes of Bedford, Devonshire, Northumberland, and Sutherland, and by the Marquis of Westminster, its president, with the Earls of Shaftesbury and Lichfield as trustees. The Hon. William Ashley is chairman of the executive committee, Sir Rutherford Alcock is treasurer (at 14, Great Queen-street, Westminster), Sir W. Sterndale Bennett is chairman of the musical committee, and Mr. G. Harcourt Chambers is the honorary secretary, at 28, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

The Royal Normal College of Music for the Blind (if we may omit the words "and Academy" from its official title) is established in several houses adjoining each other at the Mount and Paxton-terrace, Westow-street, close to the Crystal Palace, in the suburban village of Upper Norwood. About forty or forty-five is the number of pupils, boys and girls, for whom accommodation can as yet be provided; and it is with sincere regret that the director and committee are obliged to refuse admission to many who would readily be sent, if there were more room for them, upon the moderate terms for board and instruction. This arrangement is usually made through local committees of the Royal Normal College adopting the care of individual scholars, or else through the directors of a local Blind Asylum or similar charity. It is the design of the Royal Normal College, when £25,000 shall have been raised, to purchase a site of six acres and a half, and to erect buildings for the reception of 150 pupils, with school and class rooms, practising and tuning rooms, an organ, and forty pianos. An appeal to the public for this object was made last May, in a letter signed by the Marquis of Westminster (donor of £1200) and by Lord Shaftesbury, which appeared in the daily papers; and the Lord Mayor, about Midsummer, called a meeting at the Mansion House, with the same purpose in view. We trust that the attempt will be renewed in the season now approaching, with better success. This would be amply secured if the Duke of Edinburgh, who is not only a musician, but a pianoforte-tuner, could bring his newly-married Duchess next May or June to visit the College at Norwood, and to witness the performance of the blind pupils.

In the meantime the College is open to friends coming for its inspection, and they are sure to be pleased with all that they see and hear. The accomplished and experienced Principal, Mr. F. J. Campbell, is a blind man, who has long been esteemed in England and America for his abilities as a musician, as a teacher, and as an administrative manager. He was, during about fourteen years, the musical director, and, during half that period, the resident superintendent, of the Perkins' Institute for the Blind at Boston, Massachusetts, one of the best institutions of this kind. It is mentioned by Dr. Armitage, in his book on "The Education and Employment of the Blind," with high commendation. In the United States, we are told, there are blind teachers of music earning £400 or £500 a year; and some are appointed organists with good salaries. In Paris, it is remarked, they get employment in pianoforte-tuning more easily than in teaching; the tuners make from £80 to £150 a year, and one makes £250. Some branches of repairing are also practised by the blind. We observe the names of Messrs. Broadwood, Messrs. Collard, and other eminent manufacturing firms, among the benefactors of the Norwood Institution. With regard to the general and technical instruction there given during a course of three years, its quality is certified by a letter from Mr. J. Rice Byrne,

Government Inspector of Schools, and by the testimonies of persons conversant with musical education. A sound knowledge of grammar, arithmetic, physiology, and other natural science, with geography and history, is made the foundation of general culture, while moral and religious teaching, with due respect for particular opinions, is carefully attended to. The theory and practice of music, including composition and analysis, singing and playing, and the mechanical work of tuning and repairing instruments, are taught in proportion to the capacities of individual pupils. They have the privilege of attending not only the concerts but the rehearsals of the Crystal Palace orchestra, which is esteemed the best in England, and one of the best in Europe. Great care is taken to preserve their health and bodily vigour by regular gymnastics and by open-air games in a very large playground. The visitors who, on Friday week, saw these young people around their Christmas-tree, and heard their concert of music, were not a little gratified with the Royal Normal College of Music for the Blind at Norwood. We cannot doubt that its merits will soon be recognised by an ample list of subscribers and donors to the fund required for its extension and safe establishment. The treasurer and honorary secretary, whose names and addresses are stated above, will gladly receive whatever may be given for this good object.

## FINE ARTS.

## SIR EDWIN LANDSEER'S WORKS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In reserving the present exhibition exclusively for the works of Sir Edwin Landseer the Royal Academy has evinced a becoming sense of the lustre reflected upon it by its deceased member, although a collection of the works of any one painter, however popular and attractive, cannot be so variously instructive as one of those gatherings of select examples of great masters of different schools which have hitherto formed the winter displays at Burlington House. We doubt, even, whether this collection, not far from complete as it is, of Sir Edwin's life-work will really benefit his reputation, though it may still further extend his vast popularity. It cannot reveal much more of his humorous and pathetic invention and powers of design than we know already through the medium of engravings from his works, while many of the works themselves will be disappointing to those who have hitherto known them solely by the engravings. It is also only in the works of his earlier and best time, and in some few exceptional productions of later date, that the painter's executive qualities can be regarded as really noble, sound, and complete, rather than excessively dextrous, taking, and specious—or as susceptible of comparison with the technical mastery of Rubens, Snyders, Potter, Weenix, Hondecoeter, Fyt, Wouvermans, and other old painters of animal nature. Very rarely indeed is colour an artistic element of value in Sir Edwin Landseer's pictures; and we must look for other attributes to find the secrets of their popularity. Then there are whole classes of Landseer's works, particularly those with human figures, painted under courtly and fashionable influence, which are not only quite unworthy of him, but have a positive artificiality of taste, a conventional elegance of shallow flattery which must be regarded as reprehensible by honest criticism. While painting under this influence, even Sir Edwin's animals, and not merely his domestic pets, but his wild beasts, acquire a sleek, tame aspect, as though carefully prepared by the taxidermist for drawing-room presentation. There are, besides, many works executed, in the latter part of Landseer's career, but frequently left unfinished, which are so incredibly weak in drawing, so incomplete in modelling, and so opaque in colour, that it must be regretted they should ever be made public.

This collection is, as we have intimated, nearly complete. Except about twenty works, among which are "The Drive," the large "Chevy Chase," &c., the only works of importance not included here are those in the South Kensington Museum. We can imagine that the authorities at Brompton would have been little disposed to part with their Landseers for several months, even if the removal of them to Piccadilly be not prevented by conditions attached to the Sheepshanks gift and Vernon bequest. The first room on entering is devoted to sketches, studies, and drawings in pencil, pen-and-ink, chalk, coloured crayons, water colours, and fresco. The five following rooms are appropriated to oil-paintings, and a seventh room is occupied by works in black and white, including etchings and engravers' proofs from some of Landseer's works, but including only those touched on by the artist himself, and a few proofs after originals not in the exhibition. Mr. Graves, who has published most of the engravings from Landseer, offered, we believe, for exhibition at Burlington House a very complete set of the best proofs and impressions of the plates after Landseer; but the offer was declined by the Academy, and Mr. Graves has had to content himself by exhibiting his collection of engravings in a small room called the "Burlington Gallery," nearly opposite to the Academy in Piccadilly. We quite appreciate the scrupulousness of the Forty in resolving to limit their Landseer exhibition to work actually from the artist's own hand; and possibly the addition of several hundred plates by various engravers might have produced a sense of wearisome repetition, even if in some instances the engraving should have proved more acceptable than the original picture itself. At the same time, one must feel the absence of such engravings as Mr. S. Cousins's superb mezzotint from "Titania and Bottom," and many of the congenial translations by the painter's own brother, Mr. Thomas Landseer. Probably, therefore, it will be generally considered that the Academy would have acted more wisely in admitting a complete series of engravings, especially as four of the rooms available are unoccupied.

A far less questionable cause for complaint is, however, the total want in the hanging of all classification beyond that of separating the drawings and engravings from the oil paintings, the placing the largest of the latter in the Great Room, and the making the frames match everywhere as nearly as may be. The whole of the 532 works are hung in utter disregard of the date at which they were produced. The consequences are that the impression produced is most confusing, and the lessons which so comprehensive a representation of an artist's life-work is so well calculated to yield, if arranged to illustrate his development, culmination, and decline, are either lost or only to be learnt by difficult and laborious comparison. We do not ask for a perfect chronological arrangement; but we feel sure that a sufficiently agreeable collocation on the walls could have been attained by disposing the oil paintings in groups according to dates, embracing five or ten years, and so with the drawings and engravings. Nor is the catalogue, though freer than usual from clerical or typographical errors, a considerable improvement on its predecessors. It is more like a bare auctioneer's list than a *catalogue raisonné*, such as the Royal Academy should produce on occasions such as this. The dimensions of the oil paintings are given, and frequently the dates at which they were painted; but in the case of exhibited works particulars as to when and where they were exhibited ought to have been added.

The first room contains, as we have said, nothing but draw-

ings and sketches in a variety of material. This is one of the most interesting and instructive portions of the entire collection, especially to artists. It shows the diversity of Sir Edwin's preparatory work for pictures painted at every period of his career. Many of the occasional sketches, some of which were struck off in pen-and-ink, at the end of a letter, have an autobiographical as well as artistic interest. Several of them reveal the privileged intimacy at Court of the drawing-master to and esteemed painter of the Queen and Prince, and here and there peep out little touches of that genial humour and complimentary politeness which rendered Landseer a general favourite in those courtly and high-born circles in which he seems to have always aspired to mingle. One of the earliest of these sketches is that (132) of a dog and cat, dated 1812, and inscribed "Done at Maldon by the little boy Edwin when ten years old, now Sir E. Landseer, the old boy, 1866." Sketches by the "little boy Edwin" at a still earlier age are preserved at the South Kensington Museum. A series of small Continental sketches, dated 1840, executed in water colours, with a liberal use of the reed pen, together with some sketches of earlier date, are very remarkable for their union of freedom and precision, and for a lifelike spirit, which we miss, at least in the figures, in later works. We would especially commend to notice the "Pulpit in Belgium" (37), "Gossips at the Fountain, Aix-la-Chapelle" (35), "Sketch at Mechlin" (31), and "Market-Place, Geneva" (41). The expressiveness and descriptiveness of these drawings and their definition of detail are naturally yielded by "the point" when in competent hands. But in a crayon drawing of the same date (1840) of a "Plough at Waterloo" (37), in which the "stump" has been freely used, we already see some of that satiny glossiness which was a too frequent characteristic of Sir Edwin's animal textures in later years. Subsequently, corresponding with the change of practice in his oil-painting, we find Landseer partially discarding the use of the point, and executing his sketches and studies for pictures with charcoal and coloured crayons, in apparently too great reliance on the breadths of tone and hue so readily afforded by those soft materials; the consequence being a progressive tendency to flatness and emptiness. Still, as suggestive charcoal sketches, one could hardly wish for anything better than "The Eagle's Nest" (79) and "Scene in the Forest" (83); and it would be difficult to imagine anything more masterly, in their slight, sketchy way, than the large drawings in coloured crayons of a flying stag nearly overtaken by a deerhound (47) and the "Stags Browsing" (113). In the same facile material is the finished study for the picture exhibited a few years back of "The Queen on a Pony, at Osborne" (48). Her Majesty is in her widow's weeds; John Brown, who holds the pony's head, is also in the deepest mourning; the pony is black, so is the dog, and the very sky weeps. "Man, Horses, and Dogs: a Study" (124) is an example of Sir Edwin in fresco; and it is in excellent preservation. Not so the semicircular fresco, in the second room, of a "Scene from Comus" (172), one of the decorations of the pavilion of Buckingham Palace, executed by way of experiment, at the request of the Prince Consort, when the decoration of the Westminster Palace was on foot. This, like its fellow-frescoes in the same pavilion that were exposed to the open air, has become a complete wreck. Fortunately, Landseer's composition is preserved in the oil-painting of the Bell collection at South Kensington.

With the exception of this fresco, all the works in the five succeeding rooms are in oil. In the second room we at once come upon some of Sir Edwin's best known recent efforts. We shall, however, pay some attention to the order in which the works were produced in our survey of each room. First, then, we may notice a landscape (148), by Sir Augustus Calcott, called "Harvest in the Highlands," in which Landseer, then only twenty-eight, has skilfully introduced some carefully-painted horses, &c. Three small pictures of a "Fox" (160), "Stag just Shot" (161), and "Woodcock" (162), are also of early date, as appears by their comparatively juicy colouring, their close adherence to and vigorous realisation of Nature. "Lion and Dash" (159), a majestic mastiff and a barking spaniel, is a sounder, though less taking, version of the theme afterwards entitled "Dignity and Impudence." "The Princess Royal and Eos" (169), the latter a black hound, with its nose poked fondly beneath the little foot of the baby Princess as she lies in her cot, is one of the best of Sir Edwin's Royal portrait pictures. The forms are well rounded and the colouring unusually agreeable. It is difficult to believe that the picture near this, though painted only the year following (1842), called "Windsor Castle in Modern Times" (173), and containing portraits of the Queen in evening costume and the Prince as a sportsman, near an open oriel, overlooking a trim lawn, can be by the same hand, so laboriously smooth, so tawdrily bright, and intensely artificial is the whole, saving the group of game in the foreground, which, it need hardly be said, is excellently painted. We will only add regarding this very disappointing work that in the well-known engraving the astonishing disproportions in the figures of her Majesty and the Prince are greatly modified. As if to show how infinitely more at home Landseer was as a painter of animals, there hangs close by a perfect little gem, painted the same year, representing "Brazilian Monkeys" (175) perched on a pine-apple, and intently watching a wasp that has settled on the leafy tuft of the fruit. The large picture of the "Otter Hunt" (191), with the speared otter held aloft above the whole pack of ravening hounds, is a spirited work, well known through the engraving.

In "The Challenge" (199), painted in 1844, we come at once upon the ripest fruit of Sir Edwin's acquaintance with the Highlands and their wild denizens. The artist has painted nothing more original and impressive than this strange, spectral winter-night scene, with its snow-covered ground and fallen pine-stem, and star-sprinkled, deep blue sky, with its noble stag snorting defiance, and that other stag swimming the loch to accept the proud challenge. The picture was exhibited under the motto, "Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before Them"—a rather ambiguous title, seeing that the shadow of the antlers of the nearer stag, cast by an unseen moon on to the snow, is the only shadow that can have any reference to the threatened conflict. "The Free Kirk" (193), a reverent old shepherd, with his aged partner, and their collies, sharing the kirk pew, with a young couple behind them, is another Highland subject, rather forced in sentiment. A "Dandie Dinmont" cautiously watching a hedgehog (167) is one of several canine favourites of the Queen and Prince painted by Landseer at various times, which include two German dogs of a curiously bandy-legged breed, called Waldmann (170) and Däkel (178). "The Twins" (184), a large picture of a couple of lambs, with a ram, and sheep-dogs lying on a plaid above them; "Saved" (151), a Newfoundland dog, with a child he has just brought to shore lying unconsciously before him; "The Piper and a Pair of Nutcrackers" (188), a jocular title applied to a small picture of a bullfinch and a couple of squirrels; "Prosperity" (155) and "Adversity" (158), showing a horse sleek and proud, held by a groom on a lawn, and the same horse, descended to be a fireman's hack, standing neglected on a winter night outside a tavern—bring us through growing mannerisms and superficiality to "The Swannery





"BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE, THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

BY THE LATE SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.







## THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PEMBERTON.

An incident of the late war between France and Germany, much deplored as a private sorrow by many English friends, was the death of this gentleman, who accompanied one of the German armies as special correspondent of the *Times*. A monument has been erected to his memory in the parish church of Newton, near Cambridge. The sculptor is Mr. M. Noble. The design, shown in our illustration, represents an angel bringing a message of heavenly consolation to the bereaved family. The following is the inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Christopher Peach Pemberton, late Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of Christopher Robert Pemberton, Esq., of this parish. He was killed at the battle of Sedan, on Sept. 1, 1870, in the thirty-second year of his age, being present with the 12th Corps of the Prussian army, for the purpose of observing and recording the events of the war between France and Germany. He fell, towards the close of the battle, whilst advancing with the staff of the Crown Prince of Saxony. With more than ordinary talent was blended a chivalrous personal courage, combined with a warm and affectionate heart, revealed by the beautiful sentiments of Christian piety and benevolence pervading his published letters on this sanguinary war. Beloved and lamented by all who knew him; deeply deplored by his afflicted family. 'He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die.' 25th and 26th verses of the 11th chapter of St. John." A portrait and memoir of Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton appeared in this Journal some time ago.

## WANDSWORTH NEW BRIDGE.

This bridge, which has been built by a company in the last two years, was lately opened by Colonel Hogg, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. As it gives more direct access to Fulham from the railways on the Surrey side, about Clapham Junction, it will make Fulham a more convenient place of residence, while it joins Wandsworth to the suburbs of Fulham and Chelsea, West Brompton, and South Kensington. The extreme length of the bridge, from its commencement on the Surrey side of the river, between the old Wandsworth Pier and Messrs. Watney's distillery, to the Middlesex shore, is about 1500 ft., including the approaches, which are by embankments and over brick arches. The approaches on the Surrey side are connected with York-road, Battersea, by an easy gradient; whilst on the Fulham side the approaches communicate with the King's-road, near Broomhouse-lane. The bridge stretches across the river by five spans, supported by four river piers formed of wrought-iron cylinders, and shore abutment piers on each side of the river, of massive red brickwork and masonry. The shore spans are each 113 ft. 6 in. in length, while the three spans in the stream are 133 ft. each in length. The cylinder piers in the river are 7 ft. 6 in. in diameter, each pier consisting of two cylinders connected transversely under the platform of the bridge. The cylinders are sunk to a depth of 14 ft. into the clay, and rest upon a thick bed of concrete placed under them, the cylinders themselves being also filled in with that material. The centre of the bridge has a clear



MONUMENT TO THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PEMBERTON,  
"TIMES" CORRESPONDENT, KILLED IN THE LATE WAR IN FRANCE.

headway of 20 ft. above high-water level, whilst the height at the shore abutments is 14 ft. The main girders on each side of the bridge, which are of the lattice pattern, are 12 ft. in height, and continuous throughout by being connected at the ends, the main girders being again connected by cross girders, placed 4 ft. apart, throughout the entire length of the bridge, and riveted to the upper side of the bottom flanges of the main girders. The roadway over the bridge is formed by timbers laid diagonally upon the surface of the cross girders, a longitudinal decking being laid over these, upon which is macadamised paving. The entire width of the bridge between the main side girders is 30 ft., 18 ft. of which forms the carriage-way, with footways on each side 6 ft. in width. No attempt has been made to produce architectural effect, the structure being substantial rather than ornamental; but a pedestal over each pier carries a cluster of three lamps, and there is a foliated capital at the head of each column under the main girders.

The new bridge is about a mile eastward of the Putney and Fulham bridge. It has been erected from the designs of Mr. J. H. Tolme; Messrs. De Bergue and Co. were the contractors, the works being superintended by their engineer, Mr. Mallalieu. Mr. Bull, of Southampton, was the contractor for the approaches, and Mr. Nichols acted as resident engineer during the works.

## MARSHAL BAZAINE'S PRISON.

The sentence of death passed by the court-martial at Versailles upon the unfortunate commander of Napoleon III.'s army at Metz was commuted to that of imprisonment for life in the Isle of St. Marguerite, near Cannes, on the Mediterranean coast of France. We have to thank a correspondent, Colonel E. T. Coke, for three photographs of the scenery of this place, which were taken by himself. The island is described by him as two miles long by half a mile broad, and distant only three quarters of a mile from the Croisette Point at Cannes, which looks towards the fort. This building has accommodation for about 1000 men. It was erected in 1637, and is celebrated as the place of confinement for many years of the "Man with the Iron Mask." His cell is the great attraction for the visitors who come to the island from Cannes during the winter season. It is a miserable, cellar-like place, vaulted like a casemate. Its whitewashed walls are covered with thousands of English and American autographs. There is a single window, with a triple row of iron grates, a couple of feet apart. The cell is 21 ft. by 18 ft. There are several other similar chambers in the same corridor. Adjoining it is a building of three floors, with strongly iron-barred windows, in which the insurgent Arabs from Algiers were confined within eighteen months past. A certain number of them were allowed to come over to Cannes daily for marketing, and wandered dolefully about the streets. The Paris correspondents discussing Marshal Bazaine's case have spoken of his enjoying a villa and garden on the Isle of St. Marguerite; but there is very little of that in the place. A high blank wall stands immediately in front of the house, at about 30 ft. distance. No windows face the mainland. Some of the houses at Cannes may be seen over the low parapet wall which crowns the summit of the precipice on which the fort stands. The garrison laundry occupies the ground in rear of the house. The only inhabitants of the island except the garrison of the fort are a few woodmen.



NEW BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES AT WANDSWORTH.